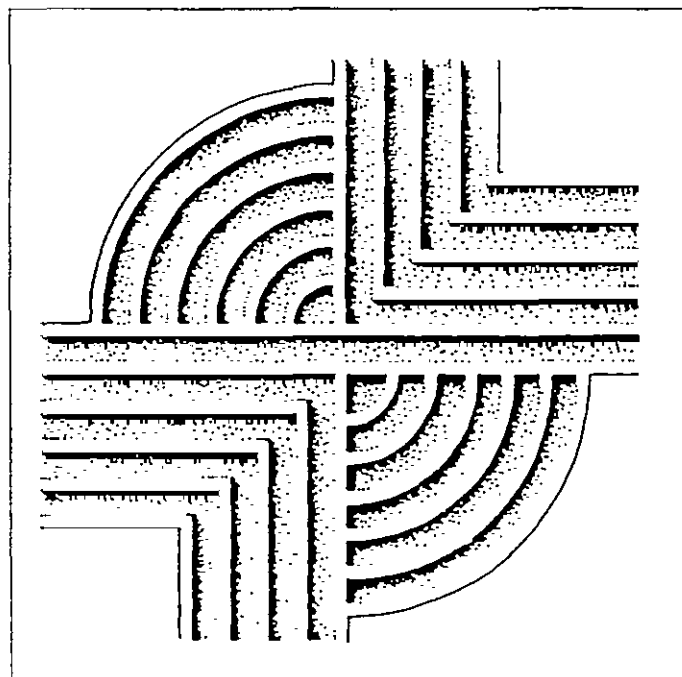


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL
RECONNAISSANCE OF ENCAMPMENT PLANTATION,
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL
RECONNAISSANCE OF ENCAMPMENT PLANTATION,
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken in late July and early August 1995 for Ms. Lee Pye of Adams Run, South Carolina. It was designed to provide a broad overview of the heritage resources in the immediate vicinity of what is known locally, and historically, as Encampment Plantation.

Situated in St. Paul's Parish, in what is today lower Charleston County, this tract (and the adjacent Battlefield Plantation) has been peripherally associated with the September 1739 slave revolt known as the Stono Rebellion. Later, Encampment appears to have played a part in General Nathanael Greene's military positions to protect the 1782 Jacksonborough Assembly from the British forces still occupying Charleston. By about 1800 the plantation may have been acquired by William Hayne, passing to his son, Robert Young Hayne, by 1820. R.Y. Hayne is perhaps most frequently remembered for his strong nullification sentiments and especially for his role in the Webster-Hayne debate on the floor of the United States Senate in 1830. Hayne, however, also served in the South Carolina House, was elected Attorney General, and was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1832. The late antebellum and postbellum history of the tract is poorly understood at present, although there is some indication that the property was involved in the nearly ubiquitous low country phosphate mining efforts during the 1880s. The property most likely participated in tenant cultivation of cotton during the early twentieth century.

The investigation was also designed to provide an overview of the property's archaeological resources. During the visit five archaeological sites were identified and recorded at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as 38CH1589, 38CH1590, 38CH1591, 38CH1592, and 38CH1593. These include what appears to be a colonial or early antebellum site, an African American cemetery, a prehistoric and historic site, a late antebellum

settlement, and a possible late antebellum slave settlement. Since all of these sites were identified based on a reconnaissance survey it is impossible to thoroughly evaluate their function, temporal periods, or eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Nor can the work conducted by Chicora Foundation be considered appropriate, or sufficient, for compliance with federal or state historic preservation laws. However, four of the five sites are tentatively recommended as potentially eligible.

Finally, the overview of the property was designed to provide an overview of previous research and to offer generalized recommendations on heritage management issues. We quickly reviewed a series of letters and public transcripts concerning the general area and involving the plans by Charleston County to locate a landfill in the area. We reviewed anecdotal information on a previous S.C. State Historic Preservation Office (S.C. SHPO) reconnaissance of a portion of the area and several letters generated by that investigation.

We offer three general recommendations. While most of these are beyond the power of either Ms. Lee Pye or Chicora to actuate, they are necessary to fully and professionally document, evaluate, and protect the heritage of the immediate vicinity.

First, we recommend that the historic Encampment plantation tract, if at all possible, should be preserved. The range of heritage resources present, and their potential sensitivity, suggest that this may be the most appropriate and cost-effective approach.

Second, if preservation is not possible, we strongly recommend that the area receive an intensive

archaeological survey and detailed historical research. Our study outlines some of the issues involved in an appropriate level of investigation.

Third, we recommend that, if a survey is undertaken in lieu of preservation, the survey explore the entire County tract and that the work not be piecemealed. One comprehensive study is more likely to ensure wise management decisions than a series of smaller studies.

Fourth, we encourage the parties involved to conduct the intensive survey as soon as possible, so that the results can be integrated into planning decisions and to ensure that the project is not delayed.

Fifth, we recommend that the County re-evaluate funding levels for the research. The figures which we have identified appear to have no reasonable basis and may serve to dissuade appropriate consideration of heritage resources by decision makers. We also stress that it is improper to consider data recovery costs prior to a full and complete understanding of the resources involved on the tract.

Finally, we encourage the parties to ensure that the previously collected materials from 38CH1589 receive professional curation. We also recommend that the County reconsider its plans associated with the African American cemetery. We are concerned that the existing plans, which appear to call for the open discharge of 123,000 gallons of water per hour will irreparably damage the site

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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

On July 20, 1995 Chicora Foundation received a copy of a letter from Ms. Lee Pye that she had written to Mr. Tom Welborn, Chief of the Regulatory Unit, Environmental Protection Agency. The letter recounted Charleston County's efforts to establish a landfill on property off the Savannah Highway, just north of the Colleton County border. Although the letter explored a number of environmental questions, the Foundation was most interested in those surrounding the heritage resources presumed to be involved (as this is the area of our expertise). The letter noted that the landfill was to be placed on:

part of an 1195 acre rice plantation, known as Encampment Plantation. Noted in a 1991 survey of countywide historic properties, conducted by Charleston County and the S.C. Dept. of Archives and History . . . [The tract was associated with] the Hayne family (Robert Young Hayne was a state senator from St. Paul's Parish, a U.S. Senator who debated Daniel Webster in 1830, a former mayor of Charleston and former Governor of South Carolina.) (letter from Ms. Lee Pye to Mr. Tom Welborn, dated July 19, 1995).

The letter also recounted how the project, when originally reviewed by the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office (S.C. SHPO), was approved as "having no adverse affect," although the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation had written "to the [Army Corps] to inquire about their compliance with the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act." It explained that the S.C. SHPO later changed their review of the project, recommending that a survey be conducted. Ms. Pye explored the seeming

unwillingness of any federal or state agency to comply with historic preservation laws, noting that this was consistent with a more general lack of attention to other environmental protection laws.

Her concerns attracted our attention since they seemed to characterize a common problem. Whether intentional, or more often as a result of simple misunderstandings, heritage resources seem to be too frequently overlooked. As a result, South Carolina (meaning her citizens) loses irreplaceable heritage resources. On July 27 we contacted Ms. Pye concerning our interest in this particular case. She provided additional documentary information on July 31, in the form of a letter to Mr. James Lee Witt, Executive Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It appears that in addition to both DHEC and Army Corps permitting of the proposed landfill, the property was purchased with federal funding provided by FEMA after Hurricane Hugo. There seemed to be no doubt that there was both federal funding and permitting involved in this particular project and that Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was involved.

During an August 3, 1995 telephone conversation Ms. Pye also explained how the proposed landfill was to begin with a borrow pit, initially about 2 acres in size, which would provide the fill for the construction of roads in wetland areas. Excavated about 40 feet in depth, this pit would be pumped dry, generating the seemingly astronomical figure of 123,000 gallons of water per hour. The County, according to Ms. Pye, had proposed to pump this water from the pit northwesterly, allowing it to flow along a natural drainageway (based on our observation of the USGS Jacksonboro 7.5' topographic map) to a nearby swamp (which was historically a rice field). This proposed drainage, surprisingly, crossed a cemetery identified on the topographic map.

During this same telephone call Ms. Pye requested that Chicora Foundation visit the

property and at least briefly examine the heritage resources present on her property and an adjacent tract belonging to Charleston County. We agreed to do so, as long as the County property was not posted. We also noted that while we could observe the materials present on the County property, we could not collect any materials, or conduct any excavations without the property owner's permission.

Goals

The goals of the requested site visit were simple and straight forward. First, we felt it was essential to determine whether archaeological resources were, in fact, present. Although we understood (as will be discussed in greater detail in a following section) that the S.C. SHPO had identified at least one site on the property, we discovered that no S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) archaeological site form had ever been recorded. While an intensive survey was not possible, we could at least record several of the more obvious sites. This would provide some idea of site density and also the types of sites which might be expected. While some may feel that the recordation of sites is a chore, we believe that it is not only ethically required, but that having clearly documented information, recorded with SCIAA, establishes a "base-line" for this and future studies.

Second, we were interested in observing for ourselves the proposed layout of the Charleston County landfill, especially the topography associated with the landfill borrow pit, and the nearby African-American cemetery. It seems inconceivable to us that any governmental agency would knowingly allow this extraordinary quantity of water to flow across human burials. We felt that perhaps the cemetery was mislocated, or that perhaps no evidence of it was actually present.

Third, we were anxious to better understand the large quantity of paperwork associated with this particular project. We needed to determine the extent to which cultural resources had been legitimately considered in the course of the project's design. While we recognized that a thorough evaluation would require several days of examination at a number of different agencies, our goal was again to obtain only a general

understanding of the situation — enough to allow us to fulfill our fourth goal.

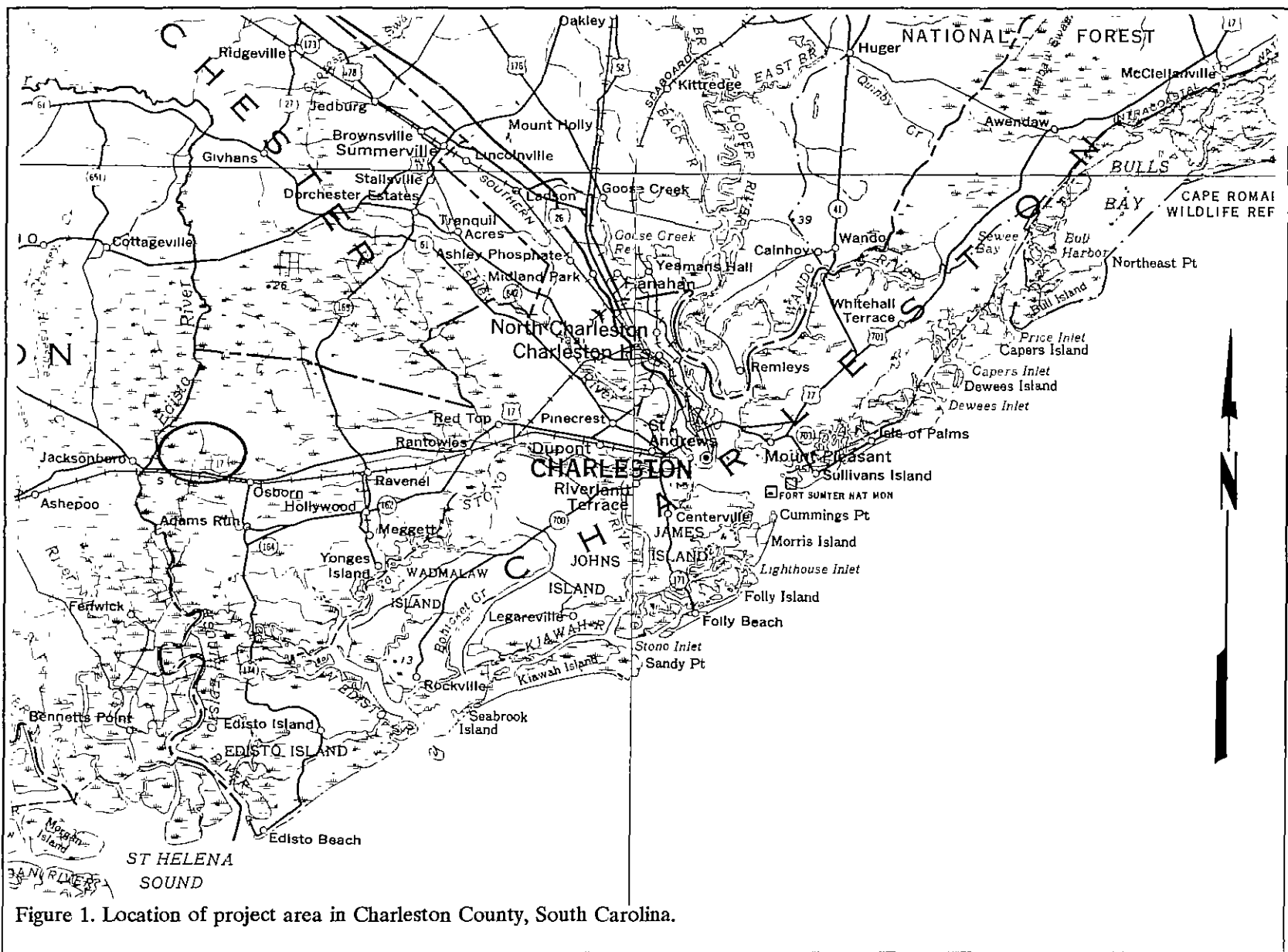
The fourth, and final goal, of this visit was to gather sufficient information to allow us to make reasonable recommendations regarding the management of the heritage resources tentatively identified in the vicinity of the project. As stressed previously, we understood that it would be impossible to offer any definitive management plan based on a relatively superficial visit. We could, however, begin to focus on essential issues and offer an impartial view of how heritage resources were being handled.

Project Setting

Charleston County is situated in the central lower coastal plain of South Carolina and is bounded on the east by about 75 miles of irregular Atlantic Ocean shoreline and marsh, barrier, and sea islands. The mainland topography consists of subtle undulations in the landscape characteristic of ridge and bay topography of beach ridge plains. Elevations in the county range from sea level to about 70 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Mathew et al. 1980:133).

The County is drained by four primary coastal (saltwater) river systems and three rivers with significant freshwater discharge (the Santee, Cooper, and South Edisto rivers). Because of the low topography, however, many broad, low gradient interior drains, such as nearby Penny Creek to the north and east of the project area, are present as either extensions of tidal streams and rivers or flooded bays and swales. There are many diverse wetland communities influenced by inundation and river flow. Upland vegetation in the County is primarily pine or mixed hardwood and pine, and only about 4.9% of the county is currently cultivated (while about 7.5% of the total land area is urbanized).

The Encampment Plantation area is located about 26 miles west-southwest of the City of Charleston, just 3.5 miles from the Colleton County line (Figure 1). If we take the Pye's 37.6 acre tract as the remnant high ground core of Encampment Plantation, it is bordered to the south by adjacent tracts and Savannah Highway



(U.S. 17), to the west by Battlefield Plantation, to the north by property owned by Westvaco, and to the east by at least five additional property owners.

The plantation, at least during the twentieth century, took on a somewhat contorted appearance (Figure 2). In general, the tract appears as a rectangle oriented north-south and bisected by a large swamp area. The original plantation was characterized by 13 different soil series (Table 1), most of which are poorly to very poorly drained (accounting for nearly three-quarters of the plantation's acreage). Many of these poorly drained soils are historically known to be associated with rice cultivation. Well drained soils, such as the Hockley, Orangeburg, and Wagram series, are clustered in three locations — one concentration is found on the southern edge of the property (encompassing much of the Pye's tract of land), a second is found as a small knoll in the middle of the rice fields in the central portion of the plantation (now on the County's property), and the third is found toward the northern edge of the plantation (also within Charleston County's property) (Miller 1971:Maps 47 and 57).

The information on soils and drainage is particularly important since it affects not only the vegetation but, more importantly, the potential land use and the potential for archaeological remains. The poorly-drained soils are not likely to have been used by either prehistoric or historic people for occupation sites. The use of these soils during the historic period for rice cultivation, however, has left a legacy of water control devices and landscape alteration which must be considered artifacts of this past lifeway. The water control devices such as floodgates and dikes are especially significant landscape features worthy of recordation and, in some cases, actually recovery and preservation.

It is on the well-drained soils that occupation sites from the historic and prehistoric periods are most likely to be found, at least according to traditional archaeological thought. We know, however, that slave settlements for rice plantations were at least occasionally situated on the poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained

Table 1.
Soils Found on Encampment Plantation

Moderately Well Drained to Well Drained	23.3%
Hockley	22.2%
Orangeburg	0.3%
Wagram	0.8%
Somewhat Poorly Drained	2.9%
Charleston	2.9%
Poorly Drained to Very Poorly Drained	73.8%
Cape Fear	1.8%
Meggett	3.0%
Portsmouth	1.0%
Rains	1.9%
Rutledge-Pamlico	0.9%
Santee	10.3%
Stono	0.6%
Wadmalaw	22.4%
Yonges	31.9%

soils at the edge of the fields, ensuring that the slaves were in close proximity to their work (see Singleton 1980 and Zierden and Calhoun 1983 for examples). We also are discovering that during the eighteenth century, plantation owners, unaware of the health effects of the low, wet soils and associated mosquitoes, placed their settlements close to the rice fields. It was only during the nineteenth century that settlements began to move out of the lowlands to be on higher, sandy soils.¹

The southern third of Encampment Plantation is situated on a relatively high, sandy bluff sloping to the south, west, north and east. Elevations range from around 15 feet AMSL at the edges of the parcel to around 30 feet AMSL in the center. The relatively high elevations in this area help explain the relatively well-drained soils. The central third of the plantation is almost exclusively dominated by swamp lands with elevations below 15 feet AMSL. The topography slopes up, out of these remnant rice fields, toward the northern third of the property and reaches a maximum

¹ The S.C. SHPO has recognized that we cannot, with certainty, eliminate poorly drained soils from archaeological investigations, cautioning that such areas should still be examined (S.C. State Historic Preservation Office n.d.:20).

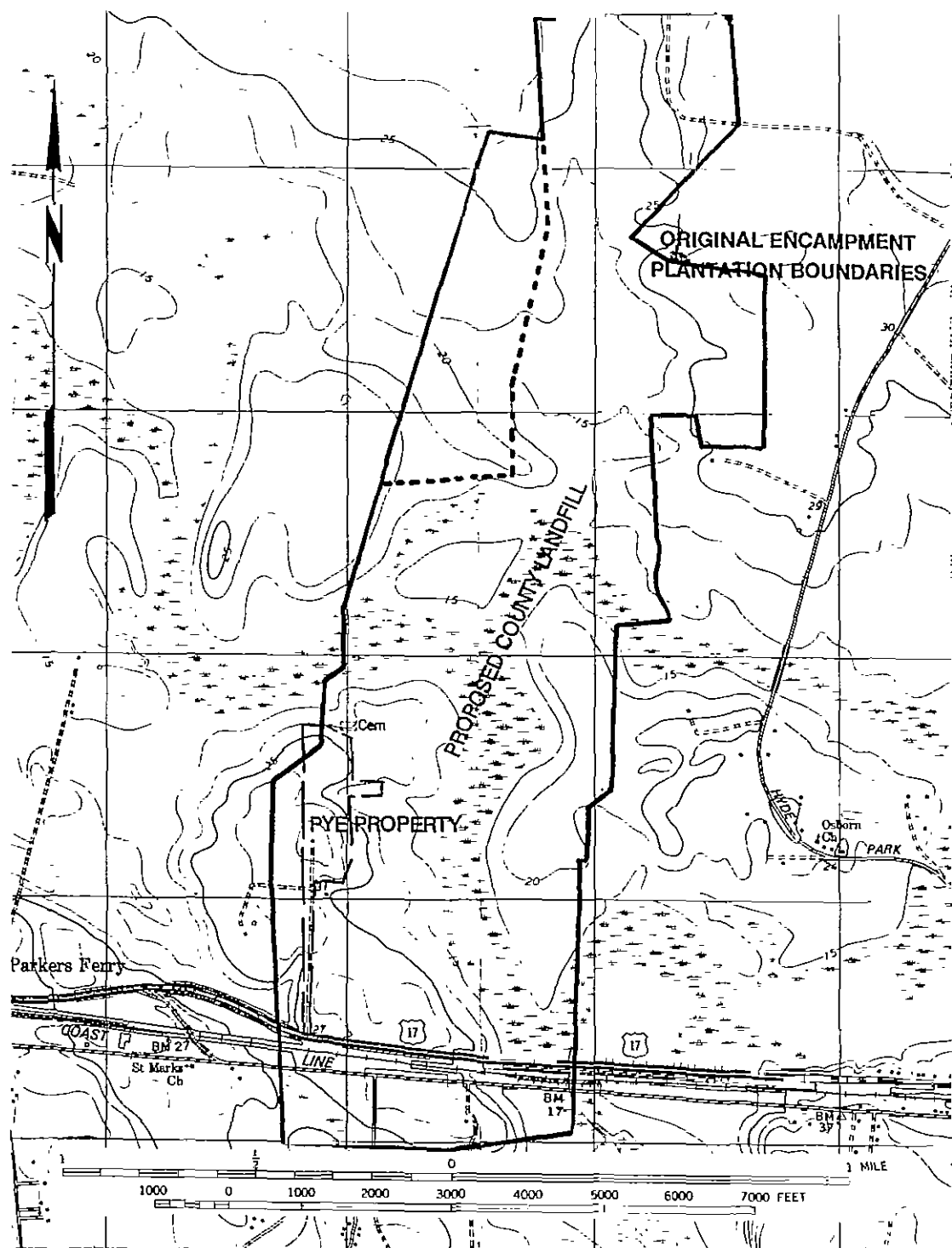


Figure 2. Portions of the Jacksonboro and Osborn 7.5' USGS topographic maps showing the approximate boundaries of Encampment Plantation.

elevation of about 30 feet AMSL in the extreme northwestern corner of the plantation.

As might be expected, the soils, drainage, and topography all affect the vegetation of the tract. In general, Encampment is found in an area of Atlantic Coast Flatwoods. Cypress, blackgum, and tupelo were historically abundant on the poorly-drained swamplands, while sweetgum, white oak, water oak, ash, and occasionally loblolly pine were found on the better drained alluvial river bottom areas. These same hardwoods competed with loblolly pine on the poorly- drained flatwoods while on dry ridges longleaf pine was a common species (Ellerbe 1974:18). Kuchler (1964:111) broadly defines the area's potential natural vegetation as an oak-hickory-pine forest characterized by medium tall to tall forests of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees.

One cannot discuss the natural environment of the project area without remarking, albeit briefly, on the impact of rice cultivation. Driving from Charleston southward on U.S. 17 there are several areas where broad expanses of abandoned rice fields are still recognizable. The crop, and labor system, these fields supported still haunt South Carolina's history.

Although introduced at least by the 1690s, rice did not become a significant staple crop until the early eighteenth century. At that time it not only provided the proprietors with the economic base the mercantile system required, but it was also to form the basis of South Carolina's plantation system -- slavery.

At first, during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, rice was grown on inland swamps. It wasn't until the mid-eighteenth century, when slave labor became particularly abundant, that rice began to be grown in the swamps bordering the fresh-water tidal rivers and inland swamp cultivation was abandoned. The early planters had to solve two problems in inland swamp cultivation: first, they had to achieve adequate drainage and second, they had to find adequate water for irrigation.

Duncan Clinch Heyward explores the early inland swamp rice cultivation, offering a detailed

account of the process:

To reclaim an inland swamp the first work to be done was to throw up a strong earth dam across its lower end. The purpose of this dam was to prevent salt water from overflowing parts of the swamp to be planted. Then, higher up in the swamp, smaller dams were built. The land between these dams was known as "squares," and each square was given a name by which it could be designated. All of the dams extended entirely across the swamp from the highland on one side to the highland on the other.

Through the dam at the lower end of the swamp one or more large sluice gates were placed. These sluice gates were known as "trunks," a name brought to the province by the early English settlers, who had seen them used in the freshwater marshes of England. . . .

When the dams had been built and the trunks installed, the clearing of the swamp was begun. This was not, in most instances, a great undertaking, for very large trees seldom grew in the lower portions of these swamps, nor was the undergrowth very dense [cf. Hewatt 1971:I:118 [1779]]. When the land was cleared, canals and ditches were dug. This also was not difficult work, for the dark, alluvial soil yielded readily to the shovel. By means of these ditches the lands to be planted were drained to the greatest possible extent. The smaller of the ditches ran across the swamp, and were known as "quarter" ditches, while the larger, running in both directions, were called "face" ditches. These names continued to be used during the life of the

industry in South Carolina and Georgia.

Nearly equal in size to the large dam at the lower end of the swamp was another dam, the highest up in the swamp. This dam held the water in the upper unreclaimed portion of the swamp and made it a reservoir, to be used for irrigation. These reservoirs were, however, most uncertain, for the amount of water they contained was dependent upon rainfall, and a long dry season meant the failure of a crop. . . .

It was principally this lack of water at one time and too much water at another that caused, in later years, the inland swamp plantations to be gradually abandoned, and the cultivation of rice transferred to the much larger swamps adjacent to fresh-water rivers, in which the fall of the tides could be depended upon for irrigation and drainage (Heyward 1993:12-14; see also Meriwether 1940 and Sellers 1934 for additional accounts).

The process of planting and tending inland swamp rice was in many ways different than tidal rice. Thomas Drayton noted the inland swamp rice was planted several weeks later than the tidal rice (usually first or second week in April), "as their soils are of colder nature" (Drayton 1802:117). Unlike tidal rice, which was flooded immediately after planting, inland swamp rice was rarely covered, since the planters didn't want to exhaust their reservoirs so early in the season. Instead, the rice was allowed to come up naturally. This, of course, created situations where the grain might rot in the ground. Alternatively, it might also be overgrown with grass and weeds, requiring extensive hoeing.

The inland swamp rice planter continued his slaves hoeing through the "branching" of the rice. Typically water was not applied to the fields

until the rice began to "joint, blossom, and form the ear," usually in August, at which time "whenever it can be thrown on from rivers, or reservoirs, it is so done: and it is retained thereon, with a change of water, if convenient, until a few days before harvest" (Drayton 1802:119).

However different planting was, the collecting and processing seems identical for tidal and inland swamp rice. The process, according to Drayton, involved several steps:

After harvest, the crop is placed in the open barn yards, either in stacks or in large ricks. It is then threshed out by hand-flails, on a level barn yard or floor, made of rammed clay, or of portions of sand and tar; and being winnowed from the straw, is ready for beating. This operation was formerly performed by manual labour, with a pestle and mortar; and is still so done, in some parts of the state. . . . rice mills in this state are now arrived to a perfection Three kinds of rice mills, called *pecker*, *cog*, and *water* mills are used in this state. . . . The water mills are put in motion by undershot wheels; the level situation of the lower country, not allowing an head of water to be raised for doing otherwise. In general they are of simple construction, performing the operation only of beating; with the addition, sometimes, of a grinding and winnowing part, similar to the annexed engraving; but, of late years, some have been erected with complicated mechanism; whose movements proceed with perfect harmony, carrying the grain through a variety of changes, until it be finally delivered into the barrel, and is there packed for market (Drayton 1802:121-124).

Coclanis (1989:97) suggests that in the first

quarter of the eighteenth century rice yields averaged around 1,000 pounds of clean rice per acre, although by the time of the American Revolution even inland swamp rice yields were upwards of 1,500 pounds per acre. Correspondingly, whereas James Glen, writing in 1748, explained that a good slave would produce about 2,250 pounds of rice, by the second half of the eighteenth century that figure had increased to 3,000 to 3,600 pounds yearly by an *average* worker.

During this period, rice prices fluctuated from a low of 2.24 shillings sterling per hundredweight in 1746 to over 12 shillings sterling per hundredweight in 1772. In 1722 rice prices were at 5.17 shillings or about \$30.06 per hundred pounds of cleaned rice in 1992 dollars. By 1734 the price had jumped to \$50.26 (again in 1992 dollars per hundredweight), only to fall to about \$36.58 by 1742 (Coclanis 1989:106).

During this same period African American male slaves typically sold for £250 currency, or about \$4120 in 1992 dollars (Donnan 1928:820). While there were fluctuations, this figure seems relatively stable for much of the colonial period. Even considering the very high prices paid for slave labor, during the period from 1740 through 1770, the annual net rates of return on investment in rice agriculture ranged from a low of about 13.5% to a high of 33.5% (Coclanis 1989:141).

These observations are sufficient to illustrate that rice and slaves were inseparable. And with rice and slavery came, to many, unbelievable wealth. Coclanis notes that:

on the eve of the American Revolution, the white population of the low country was by far the richest single group in British North America. With the area's wealth based largely on the expropriation by whites of the golden rice and blue dye produced by black slaves, the Carolina low country had by 1774 reached a level of aggregate wealth greater than that in many parts of the world even today. The evolution of Charleston, the

center of the low-country civilization, reflected not only the growing wealth of the area but also its spirit and soul (Coclanis 1989:7).

Previous Investigations

Encampment Plantation first attracted the attention of preservationists during the 1991-1992 survey of historic resources in Charleston County by Preservation Consultants (Frick 1992). At that time the plantation received a brief notice in the text, where it was noted that "American troops were stationed [at the plantation] to guard the approach to Jacksonboro from Charleston" (Frick 1992:16). In addition, the extant house, dating from about 1930 and now owned by the Pye's, was recorded as historic site 734.00. An associated oak avenue, estimated to date from 1825, was recorded as historic site 734.01. For reasons that are not entirely clear, the African-American cemetery about 0.4 mile to the north was also included as part of site 734.01. The documentation for these sites is reproduced here as Appendix I.

In late December 1994 the S.C. SHPO reviewed a Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) land mining permit (for Charleston County, DHEC Permit Application Number 1045) on a project situated approximately 2000 feet northeast of historic site 734, Encampment Plantation. In spite of the proximity, the S.C. SHPO reported that no sites were known for the project area and failed to recommend any investigation. The letter did request that if any archaeological remains were encountered in the mining that the County notify the SHPO.

As previously mentioned, the project involved the excavation of a borrow pit to produce fill for road construction in the wetland areas of the county's 646.9 acre tract. These roads would be the first step in the creation of a landfill for the ash generated from garbage incineration elsewhere. Associated with the initial borrow pit would be the pumping of groundwater, to be discharged to the northwest at the rate of approximately 123,000 gallons per hour. While the landfill would eventually encompass most of the 646.9 acres, the initial permit was for a 20 acre high ground tract at

the extreme southwestern edge of the property (Figure 2).

At least by March 1995 the S.C. SHPO had become aware of the potential significance of the tract and on March 29 three individuals from the SHPO spent between five and six hours at the initial 20 acre project site. To the best of our knowledge no report of their investigations has been produced (at least no report is filled with the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, recognized as the state's repository for reports of professional investigations). We have, however, been able to piece some of the details together from others present on-site during the study.

The 20 acre tract, which consists almost entirely of fields in second growth vegetation, was heavily overgrown in March 1995. Prior to the SHPO's investigation the fields were bush hogged by Charleston County. While this made the area much easier to walk, it did little to improve the surface visibility, since all of the mowed vegetation was on the surface.

An effort was made to conduct a pedestrian survey in a portion of the western field area. According to Ms. Pye, the SHPO's efforts were concentrated in the northeastern portion of the field. In this area a metal detector survey was apparently conducted. Based on a remnant flag, identified during our reconnaissance, the survey was apparently conducted on transects, perhaps simple walk-lines. We do not know if the detector was adjusted to exclude, or include, ferrous objects. Regardless, "hits" were flagged and were apparently excavated (based both on accounts of those present and also on presence of holes still visible during our visit to the site).

Approximately 500 metal artifacts were reported by Ms. Pye to have been recovered by the survey in an area measuring perhaps 1.5 acres. We understand that the following day the flags were mapped in by a survey crew provided by Charleston County, although we have not seen the resulting map.

Although we cannot say with any degree of certainty, the seemingly large number of brick and mortar fragments, ceramics, and glass fragments suggests that the soil was not screened during the

search for metal objects.

Based on the best information available to us, it appears that the investigations were concentrated in only one area of the field, and no real effort was made to examine the entire 20 area project area. Ms. Pye, for example, understood that the SHPO archaeologists were present simply to determine if any remains were present. If they did encounter remains the county would be required to conduct an intensive investigation of the project area. Consequently, it seems reasonable that no effort was made — or was intended to be made — to conduct an intensive survey of the entire tract.

On April 11, 1995, shortly after the field investigations, Dr. George Vogt, the State Historic Preservation Officer, wrote Mr. Vaughn Howard, Chair of the Charleston County Council. The letter perhaps misspeaks when the work conducted is described as an "archaeological assessment of the proposed 17-acre project area." Without a report it is difficult to assess the intensity of the work, but it seems unlikely that the concentration of investigations in only 12% of the project area can be considered a thorough investigation.

Our intention in pointing this out is simply to ensure that there is no misunderstanding. It would, for example, be easy for those not familiar with archaeological studies, or the S.C. SHPO's *Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Investigations* to misinterpret Dr. Vogt's comment as a statement that the entire tract had been professionally surveyed, when in fact it hadn't.

Dr. Vogt goes on to report that an archaeological site was identified — the same one which Ms. Pye and her family observed during collection. He also cautions the County that disseminating information concerning the site might cause it to be looted.

Both before and after this study certain County Council members and County employees are reported in minutes of various public meetings to have made statements regarding the site, its significance, and the potential cost of archaeological studies. In virtually every case we have reviewed, these statements are misinformed and provide inappropriate management

information. We are well aware that heritage resources present a unique challenge to planners and that it is easy to misjudge the issues involved. There have been at least four major issues raised in public discussions which should be briefly discussed.

First, an effort has been made to categorize the project area — for example it has been described as representing a slave encampment rather than a Revolutionary War site. This judgement was made with insufficient historical documentation and no archaeological research. It is exceedingly dangerous to use secondary sources as the basis for sweeping generalizations. In addition, such efforts fail to recognize that it is very likely that the 20 acre borrow pit (as well as the 646.9 acre tract) will contain a number of different archaeological sites. It is inappropriate, at this point in time, to discuss the project in terms of one site — it is almost certain that there will be a number of sites.

Second, an effort has been made to view some kinds of sites as intrinsically more significant than others. For example, there has been an implication that a slave site is not worthy of investigation, although a colonial settlement or military site would be. We respect, and have argued for, the concept of "public significance." But, until it is accepted and integrated into preservation efforts, significance is based on a site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The S.C. SHPO explicitly requires that evaluation of eligibility be based on research questions.² It is almost certain that a slave settlement could answer as many significant research questions as a colonial military site.

Third, an effort has been made to discount archaeological sites found in the fields of the proposed borrow pit since they have been cultivated. In fact, one of the more ludicrous

statements, made by an individual without any archaeological training, was that it is a "documented fact that farming a farm field does more damage to historical sites than construction." An example of the Secessionville Civil War battlefield is then offered as proof of agricultural damage. There is no convincing evidence that plowing, on average, is more damaging than construction activities, on average. In fact, there have been studies which document the significance of plowzone materials.³ The comparison of domestic and battlefield sites is itself intrinsically flawed since the two site types have very different site formation processes. Further, much of the Secessionville site referenced has never been examined beyond a survey level, and it may be premature to characterize the entire site, or the effects of agriculture. Finally, the Secessionville site has suffered from years of unbridled looting and metal detecting — which have almost certainly done more damage than any amount of cultivation.

Fourth, the County has put forth a variety of costs, both for surveys and for data recovery. For example, one "situation report" by the County notes that "a telephone conversation with a local firm that does this type of work [i.e., archaeological studies], the total site survey plus recovery of small items is estimated to be less than \$50,000." Elsewhere a survey of the property has been estimated to cost around \$20,000. With all due respect, we doubt that any colleague would offer a cost estimate for data recovery prior to a thorough and professional survey. Without knowing the number and types of sites identified as eligible for inclusion on the National Register, it is impossible to provide any estimate of data recovery costs. In fact, data recovery costs might be as low

² An October 13, 1993, letter from the S.C. SHPO Archaeologist, Mr. Lee Tippet, directs archaeologists to implement the guidelines found in *National Register Bulletin* 36 and states that they are "using this document on a daily basis when evaluating National Register eligibility recommendations for both historic and prehistoric archaeological sites."

³ The classic study is that of Talmage and Chesler in 1977, although Ward's 1980 statistical comparison of plow zone and feature contexts from two North Carolina sites is as convincing though less well distributed. In addition, our own investigations offer equally clear evidence. Most recently excavations at Crawl Plantation in Berkeley County — a site heavily plowed for at least the last 100 years — produced intact foundation remains for two complete plantation houses dating from the early Colonial period, as well as evidence of slave structures and even yard activities.

as \$5,000 or as high as \$100,000 per site. This is yet another example of what happens when the process of site identification and evaluation is either intentionally, or unintentionally, side-tracked. Prior to any estimates of data recovery it is necessary to conduct an intensive archaeological survey. Such a survey for the 20 acre borrow pit would likely cost *less* than \$5,000. An intensive survey of the entire 646.9 acre tract would likely cost *less* than \$15,000. To the best of our knowledge, the county has not requested that either we, or at least one of our colleagues with whom Ms. Pye has spoken, submit a bid for the survey recommended by County staff and apparently approved by County Council several months ago.

It seems that even the S.C. SHPO may be misstating the compliance needs of the tract. On July 14 Ms. Nancy Brock wrote to Ms. Pye commenting that the SHPO was working with the county to develop a scope for "testing." Apparently the site to be tested is the concentration identified during the March 29 metal detector investigation. The letter goes on to note that:

one purpose of the testing is to gather information to make an assessment of National Register eligibility for the archaeological site. The information and recommendations will be written up in a report which will be provided to this office for review.

The information contained in the report should enable us to determine if the archaeological site meets the criteria for National Register eligibility (letter from Ms. Nancy Brock to Ms. Lee Pye, dated July 14, 1995).

Throughout these discussions there is an emphasis on only one "site." As discussed in following sections, there is good archaeological evidence of at least one additional prehistoric and historic site, as well as oral history of perhaps two additional historic sites.

It seems that the heritage resources would be better served by a more consistent application of traditional compliance procedures:

- first, an intensive archaeological survey of the entire 20-acre tract, to be followed by, if necessary, testing of identified sites;
- second, a review of the survey and determination of eligibility by the State Historic Preservation Office; and
- third, preparation of data recovery and/or green spacing recommendations for all of the sites identified by the survey and found to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register; and
- fourth, preparation of Memorandum of Agreement covering the proposed data recovery and/or green spacing plans, reviewed and accepted by the State Historic Preservation Office.

While this approach may seem needlessly time consuming and burdensome, especially when everyone seems in agreement, our experience emphasizes that only through adherence to this route will the heritage resources be consistently protected through all stages of the planning process.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

There is relatively little well-documented history available for the project area. Although it is frequently associated with certain events, such as the Stone Rebellion and the encampment of General Greene during the Jacksonborough Assembly, no thorough historical analysis has been conducted. While the current investigations have included two days of historical research, our study has just scratched the surface by exploring obvious sources (such as the Combined Alphabetic Index at the S.C. Department of Archives and History) and by examining a few of the many available primary documents. We have not undertaken a complete title search for the property. Nor have we examined all of the numerous references in the *South Carolina Historical Magazine*. We have not explored the resources of the Avery Institute, the South Carolina Historical Society, or the Charleston Library Society. In sum, while we are presenting a broad overview of the tract, there is much left to research. Further, this research is of critical importance to both the archaeological survey of the property and the wise management of the heritage resources.

Hayne's Ownership in the Antebellum

Absent a title search for the property a convenient beginning point for our research is the 1826 Mill's Atlas map of Colleton District which shows the location of a "Haine" residence in the area which was part of St. Paul's Parish (Figure 3). The 1820 federal census (1820 Federal Census, Colleton County, page 52) reveals only one Hayne living in St. Paul's Parish of Colleton — Robert Young Hayne (1791-1839). The *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives* provides an overview of Hayne which may be of interest to those not familiar with his importance in South Carolina history. Primarily Hayne is remembered for his 1830 debate over nullification with Daniel Webster on the floor of the United States Senate. Prior to this, however, Hayne served in the South Carolina House (1814-

1817) and was elected Attorney General for the state (1818). He served in the United States Senate from 1823 through 1832. In 1832 he was elected Governor of South Carolina (Bailey 1984:271-273).

This was not likely Hayne's primary residence, since he owned property in both Georgetown District (where there were 121 slaves) and Charleston (where he held 19 slaves) (Bailey 1984:271). He apparently lived in Charleston (1820 Federal Census, Charleston County, page 49) where his household consisted of five whites.

A decade earlier, in 1810, the only Hayne living in Colleton County was William Hayne (1766-1817), R.Y. Hayne's father. The elder Hayne is also found in the 1800 census, but is absent in 1790 (when the only Hayne is Isaac, living in nearby St. Bartholomew's Parish at Hayne Hall, see McCrady Plat 6315). Margaret Hayne Harrison notes that John Hayne arrived in Carolina about 1700 and established the family's Colleton County plantation, where R.Y. Hayne was eventually born (Harrison 1953:61). One of the more detailed maps for the period, Henry Mouzon's "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina" (1776) fails to reveal any Haynes in this area, although there are several unlabeled plantations (Figure 4). An essentially identical view is provided by James Cook's 1773 "A Map of the Province of South Carolina."

This information suggests that R.Y. Hayne inherited his father's St. Paul's plantation sometime after 1817.⁴ Although no will could be found for William Hayne, the will of Arthur P. Hayne (a brother of R.Y. Hayne) specified that he "became entitled to one-tenth" of his father's

⁴ Mrs. Pye suggests that the tract may have passed from William Hayne to Robert Young Hayne by way of Abraham Hayne in 1759. We have not had an opportunity to explore this possibility, although it appears reasonable.

"Estate Real and Personal," suggesting that the bulk of the estate went elsewhere, perhaps as a life estate to his widow, Elizabeth Peronneau, or perhaps more directly to R.Y. Hayne.

There is no more certain information concerning the plantation after Hayne's death in 1839. Robert Young is not listed in 1830 census for either Charleston or Colleton and his will (Charleston Wills, v. 42, 1839-1845, page 42) is relatively uninformative. He devises to his wife, Rebecca B. Hayne, his "House Servants," presumably those in Charleston, as well as "Lucy and Queen (now on the plantation)." He also reveals that he had previously made provisions for his wife in a deed prior to his death — this deed, if it was recorded and can be found, may tell us what became of the St. Paul's plantation. There seems to be little indication that the plantation went to any of his children. Instead, he specifically

mentions that he had given to his children the property he obtained in marriage, most likely the Georgetown holdings. In 1840 Rebecca Hayne, William A. Hayne, and Henry W. Peronneau, executors for Robert Young Hayne's estate, sold 51 slaves to Edward Carea (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 0002 001 005W 00126). This may suggest that his holdings were gradually being eliminated, but it does not really help us understand the late antebellum use of the Encampment tract. Nor is Rebecca's will, proved April 29, 1863, especially enlightening since it fails to specify any property.

Edmund Ruffin, who traveled through this area in 1843, reported that like much of the low country, the lands were exhausted and many plantations were abandoned. Except for those plantations directly on the rivers, there was "no sign of habitation, or of cultivation, except two or three inland rice swamps, the highland pine

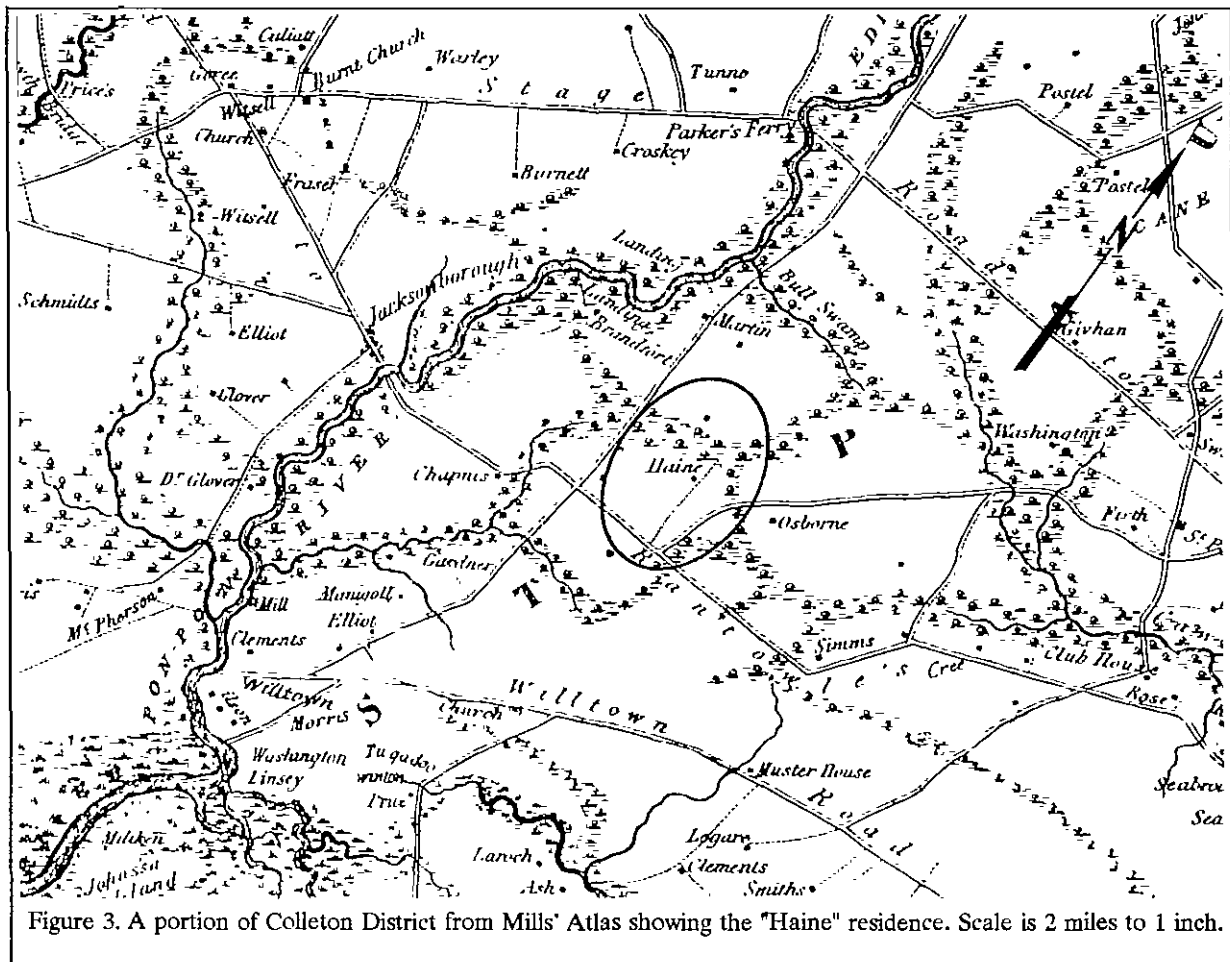


Figure 3. A portion of Colleton District from Mills' Atlas showing the "Haine" residence. Scale is 2 miles to 1 inch.



Figure 4. Portion of Mouzon's map of North and South Carolina showing the vicinity of Encampment Plantation in 1775.

barrens, & others of moist swampy appearance" (Mathew 1992:122). Concerning Jacksonborough, Ruffin noted that it "was once for a time the seat of government, & a place of importance. Now only 4 or 5 houses seem to be inhabited, & one only, the tavern, is in good condition" (Mathew 1992:121). It may be that Encampment Plantation suffered the same fate as other tracts — worn and nearly exhausted after over a hundred years of cultivation, it may have simply been abandoned, serving only as a source of timber.

While there is circumstantial evidence linking Encampment to R.Y. Hayne, absent a title search little more can be said. We have been unable to quickly identify any state plats, or plats in the McCrady Collection, for either William or Robert Young Hayne, or the Encampment tract.

Ms. Pye, however, has identified a plat, through secondary sources, of the Encampment tract dating to 1838 which shows the property owned by James M. King, Sr. (Colleton County RMC, Plat Book 1, page 9-10). While not recorded until 1899, this plat adds additional support to our belief that at R.Y. Hayne's death the plantation was sold.

Encampment's Colonial History

Again, our synopsis of Encampment's history lacks a detailed chain of title and thorough research. The tract, however, is most commonly associated with two events — the first is the Stono Rebellion and the second is General Nathanael Greene's encampment protecting the Jacksonborough Assembly.

David Duncan Wallace's account of the Stono Rebellion is typical and offers the same general information found in most overviews of the South Carolina low country or in texts on African American history. Wallace relies on a lengthy quote from Lieutenant Governor Bull to the Lords of Trade to provide an account of the slave revolt:

Many attempts of others have been discovered and prevented, notwithstanding which, on the ninth of September last at night a great number of negroes arose in

rebellion, broke open a store where they got arms, killed twenty-one white persons, and were marching the next morning in a daring manner out of the province, killing all they met and burning several houses as they passed along the road. I was returning from Granville County with four gentlemen and met these rebels at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and fortunately discerning the approaching anger time enough to avoid it, and to give notice to the militia, who on that occasion behaved with so much expedition and bravery as by four o'clock the same day to come up with them and killed and took so many as put a stop to any further mischief at that time. Forty-four of them have been killed and executed. Some few yet remaining concealed in the woods expecting the same fate, seem desperate (Wallace 1934:1:373).

As sketchy as this account is, it is substantively identical to those offered by the Council Journal - Upper House (1737-1741, Number 7) and the Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina (volume 20, 1739-1742).⁵

The most thorough account, pieced together from a variety of primary sources, is offered by Peter Wood in *Black Majority*. Even he, however, had problems, noting that, "for obvious reasons, published sources are irregular on these matters — the *South Carolina Gazette* refrained from mentioning the Stono incident, which occurred within twenty miles of Charleston" (Wood 1974:298). Regardless, the notes that the rebellion began during the early hours of Sunday, September 9 at the western branch of the Stono in St. Paul's Parish. The slaves, numbering about 20 at that

time, moved to Stono Bridge and broke into Hutchenson's store, killing the proprietors, Robert Bathurst and Mr. Gibbs, and stealing weapons. They moved southward on the road to Georgia and St. Augustine, reaching Wallace's Tavern before dawn. From there they passed the plantations of Lemy, Hext, Sprye, Sacheverell, Nash, and Rose, all apparently on the Pon Pon Road. They came to a halt at a "field on the north side of the road, not far from the site of the Jacksonborough ferry" (Wood 1974:316). There they intended to camp, waiting the night for others to join them before proceeding on. Wood, however, notes that "by about four in the afternoon a contingent of armed and mounted planters, variously numbered from twenty to one hundred, moved in upon the rebels' location" (Wood 1974:317). The battle was short and the majority of the slaves were summarily executed.

Wood accepts that the encampment, and ensuing battle, took place in the project area, citing a brief mention by H.A.M. Smith:

The male members of the congregation were members of the militia and had attended church with their arms as required by law. They were enabled without delay to pursue the negroes who were found on a plantation a short distance north of the road to Jacksonboro ferry and still called "Battlefield." After a short conflict the negroes were routed (Smith 1909:28).

While Smith, writing at a time when much historical information was still fresh and alive, may be substantively correct, so many details in his account are either wrong (i.e., the requirement that whites carry weapons on Sunday did not go into force until September 29, 1739, and it seems unlikely that the militia which eventually encountered the slaves had come directly from church) or written for the purpose of a good story that it is hard to distinguish reality from fiction.

⁵ Even the "Account of the Negroe Insurrection in South Carolina," found in Candler and Knight's (1913) *The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia* provides little additional information.

Since even Wood, with his extensive research, was unable to identify any source more trustworthy than H.A.M. Smith, it is difficult to accept without qualification the role which

neighboring Battlefield played in the rebellion. While the story is plausible, it seems that the name was not applied prior to the late nineteenth century.

In a similar fashion, Encampment has been associated with Nathanael Greene's army taking up positions to protect the assembly meeting in Jacksonborough on the other side of the Edisto River in mid-January 1782 (see, for example, Greene 1970:285-286). Although no primary research has been done on this topic, it is perhaps worthy of note that no less an authority than William Gilmore Simms noted in 1856 that:

Greene took post with the Army at Skirving's plantation, six miles in advance of Jacksonborough, on the road leading to Charleston. This was on the sixteenth, two days before the opening of the session (Simms 1856:319).

Afterwards Green's troops apparently moved from Skirving's down to Bacon's Bridge, on the Ashley River (Simms 1856:329).⁶

A location six miles from Jacksonborough would place Greene midway between Parkers Ferry and Osborn. Unfortunately, the only plat we have been able to locate for William Skirving (McCrady Plat 6612, dated July 11, 1768, for 1059 acres) fails to show any roads or other cultural features. His tract, however, is bounded by lands of John Peters, W. Wilkinion, Mathew Bee,⁷ and W. Bittinger, so

⁶ Even this, however, must be interpreted with caution. For example Frazier (1970:34) comments that Johnson's *Sketches of the Life and Correspondence of Nathanael Greene* reports that his encampment was established at Sanders Hill — a tract or spot we have not been able to identify thus far in our research.

⁷ Mathew Bee may be related to Thomas Bee, who had served a term in Congress and who had helped to shape southern military policy. Thomas Bee's plantation, shown on the 1775 Boss and Brailsford map of low country South Carolina and Mouzon's 1775 map of North and South Carolina, was situated on the north side of the Jacksonborough Road, on the east side of the Edisto (in the area today located between Pon Pon and Parker's Ferry).

with additional research it should be possible to identify this specific parcel and its relationship with Encampment. Ms. Pye's research suggests that this tract may be the adjacent Oaklawn Plantation, owned in the postbellum by the Gonzales family.

Encampment's Postbellum History

Absent a title search for the property we are no better able to reconstruct the postbellum land use or history than we have been able to understand the plantation's earlier history. Ms. Pye has begun a title search and it appears that the King family (first identified as owning the property in 1838) continued to hold Encampment Plantation until sometime after the Civil when it apparently was obtained by Amaranthia Alston. In 1884 R.G. King foreclosed on the mortgage he held and the property was sold in a Master's sale to King's wife, Sarah W. King.

King, in turn was foreclosed upon by E.H. Ficken and J.N. Mayer in 1891, with the 1195 acre Encampment tract sold to Elizabeth L. Lucas in 1892. Only two years later Lucas sold the tract to Thomas B. Sanders, although the mining rights on a 65 acre parcel of Encampment were reserved by F.C. Fishburne. In 1898 Encampment was conveyed by Sanders to Martha Fox for \$ 1,200.

There are indications that at least some portions of Encampment, along with neighboring Battlefield, were involved in phosphate mining, perhaps under the Pon Pon Phosphate Company (Lee Pye, personal communication 1995). A local individual who has grown up on the property also confirmed the presence of phosphate mining on Encampment Plantation, apparently limited to the northern portion of the tract.

Phosphate rocks in South Carolina were recognized by chemists and geologists at least as early as 1797, although their economic importance was ignored, blunted before the Civil War, as one observer explained, by "a state of agricultural prosperity" (Guerard 1884:1). In fact, it was only when the economy of the Low Country lay in ruins that phosphate was explored. As Shick and Doyle convincingly argue, phosphate mining allowed:

the upper class of planters and

factors in the Charleston area . . . to shore up a slightly replica of the social order they had defended in the late war (Shick and Doyle 1985:31).

Just as to the point they argue that:

[i]n the grand mansions of the city the upper class of old families continued to hold sway despite some disturbing signs of genteel poverty in flaking paint and pawned silver. The older leaders of this "ancient city" developed a fiercely conservative resistance to things new and came to see the lack of growth as a blessing that allowed them to preserve a special heritage with its roots in the old order of antebellum times (Shick and Doyle 1985:30).

Phosphate allowed economic activity, but without any real growth. It allowed the blacks to be engaged in productive activity, but without allowing any great deal of true freedom. And, like cotton before it, phosphate was pre-destined both to destroy the land and to result in eventual economic collapse.

Phosphates, used as fertilizers, were found as deposits in beds or strata of rough nodules "from part of an inch to several feet in diameter," often associated with fossil bones. The strata was typically 6 to 20 inches in depth and was found up to 8 feet below the modern surface. The nodules were also found in creeks and "on the low lands which form a belt of country running parallel to and ten to fifty miles from the seaboard" according to Guerard (1884:4). In the post-war rush to find some new system to bolster the economy and put blacks to work, however, none of the problems potentially associated with phosphates were considered significant.

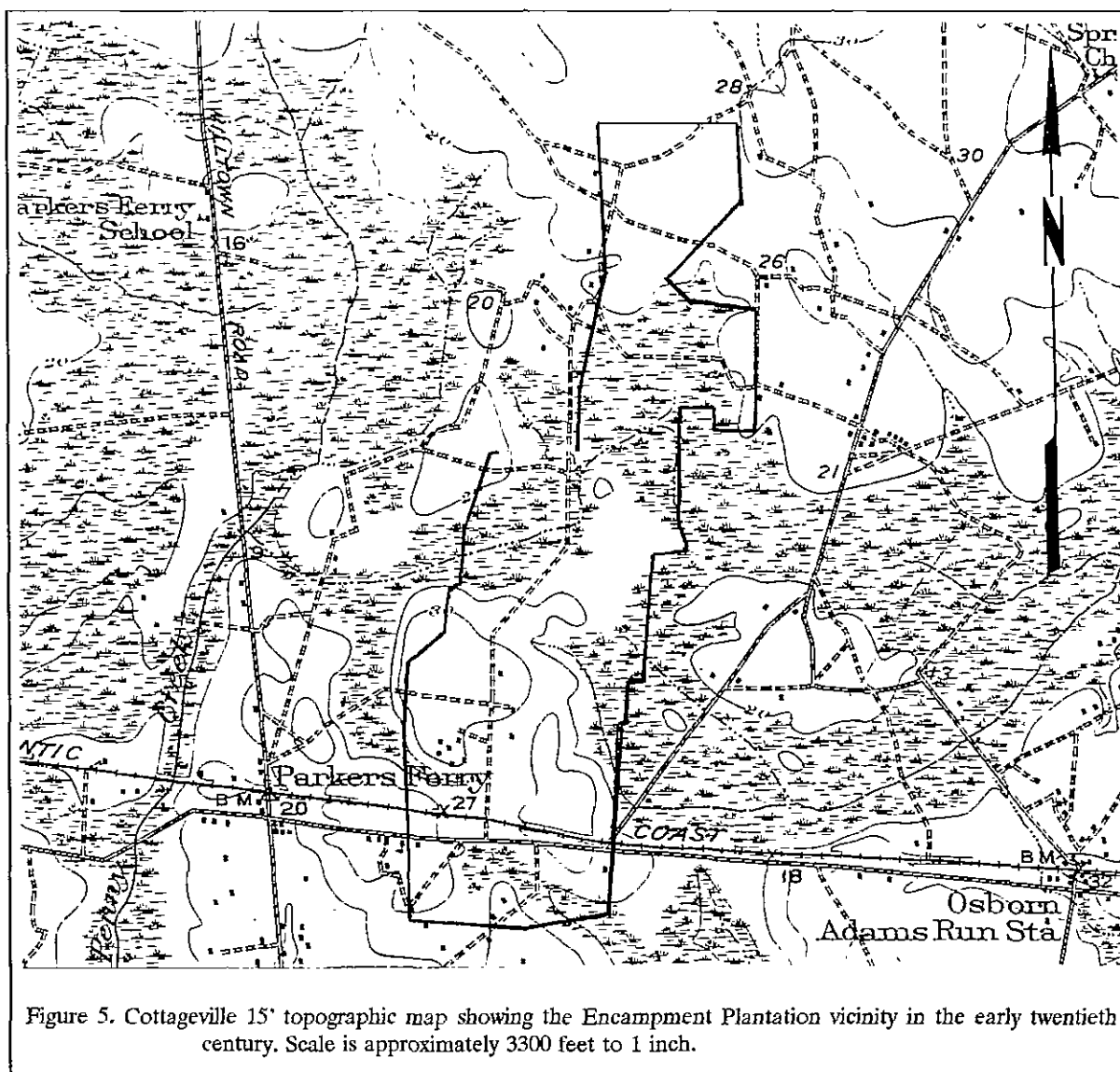
The phosphate industry in South Carolina eventually fell victim to forces much bigger, and more powerful, than imagined by the investors — resembling the events associated both with cotton and rice. The rapid decline in South Carolina was

largely the result of new strikes in Florida during the 1880s, strikes in Middle Tennessee in the 1890s, and eventually the discovery of deposits in Algiers. At the same time, internal problems such as political conflict (including exceptionally unsuccessful efforts by South Carolina to regulate the industry), natural disasters, and the decisive role of the northern capitalists all contributed to the fall of the phosphate industry. Land mining of phosphate continued into the 1920s, but at a declining scale. Even mergers and infusion of capital were unable to keep the industry viable in South Carolina.

Land phosphates were mined in a process not dissimilar to strip mining seen today. One account explains that:

having carefully examined the land for phosphate, its depth, thickness of stratum, etc., a field is selected and drained by means of trenches, technically known as "line pits," dug around the tract and reaching below the level of the rock bed, this field is about 600 yards wide, and made as long as possible for transportation of the dug rock. A tram road for horse, or steam, is constructed through the midst of the field in its length, and then, commencing at the "line pits" and working in toward the tram, pits measuring 6 by 12 feet, are sunk in long parallel lines. The superincumbent earth is thrown up with shovels behind the men, and the phosphate rock dug out with picks and cast on the untouched ground in front. When trees are in the field they are undermined and thrown over on the side which has already been excavated. The rock is rolled from the pits in barrows and dumped on platforms on the roadside, whence it is loaded into cars for transportation to the washers (Guerard 1884:6).

Another account, while somewhat more poetic,

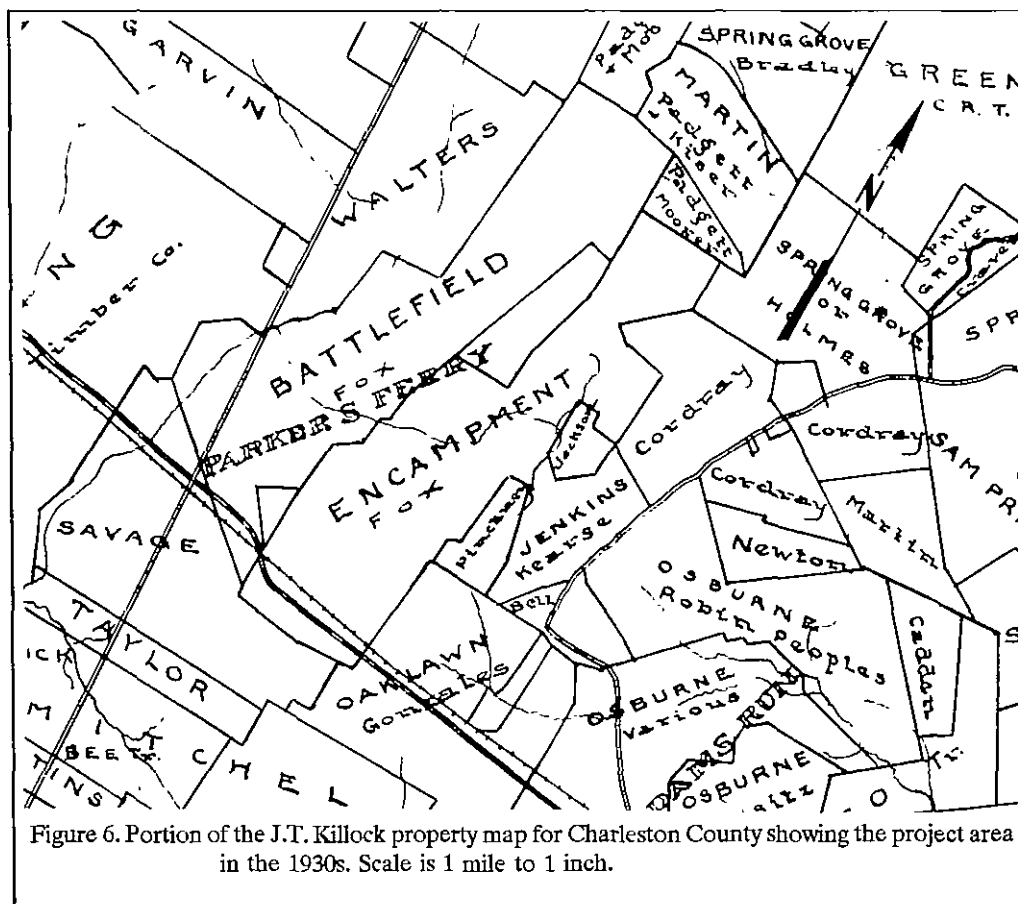


offers a clear understanding of the industry's impact on the land:

Here, sloping down to the river-banks on either side, you see the grand old plantations, of which such beautiful traditions are preserved. Grand are they still, but with a melancholy grandeur, as dethroned things or exiled heros. Silent they have stood for many years, discrowned and voiceless. . . . But lo! along the banks of the river runs a thrill of awakening life . . . new sounds

are heard, and the old, whose hearts cling to the ways of the past, turn aside with a little sigh as the great trees fall beneath the axe The land just here looks as though a whirlwind has passed over it. Giant roots torn up lie scattered here and there. It is a sunny expanse of desolation (Haskell n.d.:411).

Consistent in all of the descriptions is the incredible amount of destruction caused by the mining process.



It is also apparent that the mining operations evolved through time. Chazal remarks that early efforts by many of the companies were not well coordinated. The pits were small and widely-spaced, resulting in little rock. Later, "some of the fields that had been pitted in this way were afterwards mined systematically, and as much rock taken from them as had been obtained at the first digging" (Chazal 1904:50). Consequently, there were some fields which received only limited mining, while others were very intensively mined or even re-mined.

Just as the importation of slaves was justified on the basis of economic need and the supposed inability of white men to survive the rigors of agricultural pursuits, period accounts of phosphate mining remark that blacks "alone can stand the hot suns and malaria of the phosphate swamps in the summer" (Guerard 1884:9). Descriptions of the work reveal that often the blacks were required to stand in the mud and

water for hours as they dug through the strata, extracting the phosphate rock -- conditions similar to rice cultivation (Haskell n.d.:412). Yet, "the Negro digs about three days in the week, and is not to be depended on for regular work; but when he fancies, can accomplish a great deal more than a white man in the same time" (1883 report quoted by Shick and Doyle 1985:15). The freedmen, in

spite of their "laziness" were employed since they were "docile" and "not given to strikes." In spite of the poor conditions the freedmen generally favored phosphate mining since they were paid by the vertical foot excavated in a 6 by 15 foot pit (typically 25¢ a foot, amounting to about \$1/day).

It seems likely, although not conclusively documented, that the phosphate mining operations significantly altered the study tract. While the various drainage ditches would not have caused great damage, clearly the excavation of rock would result in the near total destruction of any archaeological materials present. Areas subjected to mining may show occasional remnants, such as pottery, but are not likely to yield any in situ materials. Mine areas will be recognizable through the presence of the drainage system or through disturbed soil profiles.

Although we were not successful in

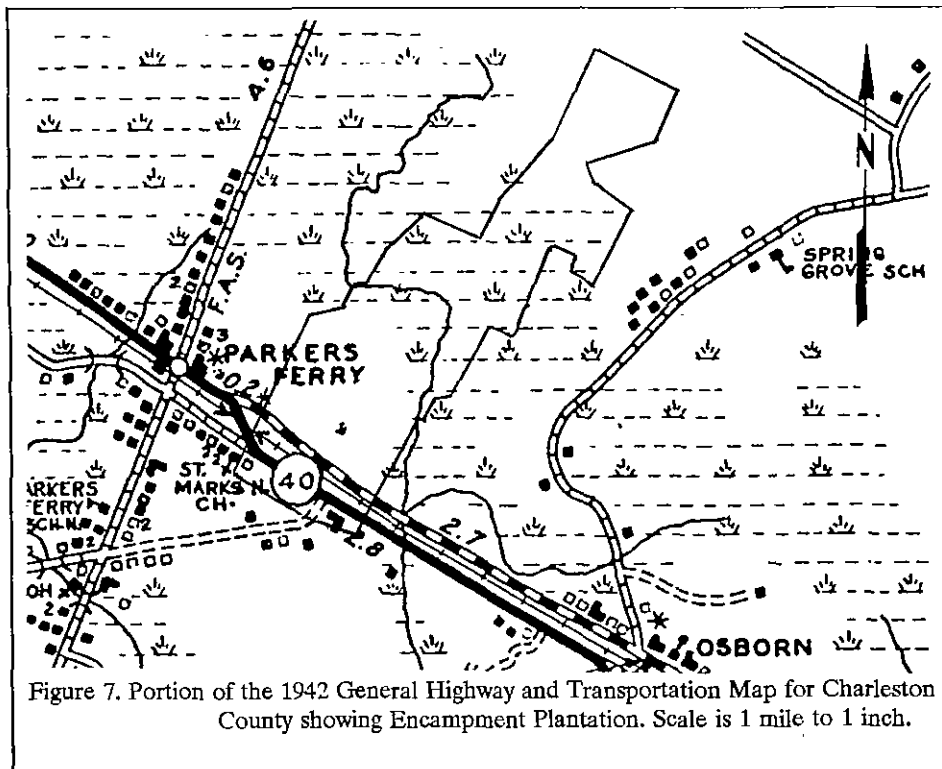


Figure 7. Portion of the 1942 General Highway and Transportation Map for Charleston County showing Encampment Plantation. Scale is 1 mile to 1 inch.

identifying plats of the project area (admittedly we were not able to consult with either the South Carolina Historical Society or the Charleston County RMC), we did find three maps which provide some information on early twentieth century land use.

The 15' Cottageville topographic map (surveyed in 1918) is reproduced as Figure 5. It shows what may be portions of the original road network as well as a series of structures which may date to the late nineteenth century. In addition, considering the possible margin error of transposing what are thought to be the original property boundaries to the topographic map, even those structures just outside the tract should be considered potentially within Encampment's boundaries at least until an intensive archaeological survey is conducted.

In the early 1930s J.T. Killock prepared a plat map for Charleston County, illustrating the locations of all parcels sufficiently large to be illustrated at a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile. While always requiring verification using RMC records, this plat provides a very useful overview of properties and is shown as Figure 6. The

boundaries shown on this map are those taken as representing Encampment's original form. It is possible, however, that small tracts, such as those shown belonging to Jackson and Pinckney along the eastern margin, may originally have been part of Encampment that were sold off in the postbellum. This again illustrates the need for a detailed title search.

The 1942 General Transportation and Highway Map for Charleston County is reproduced as Figure 7, again with the

plantation boundary approximately indicated. Only one structure — an occupied dwelling — is shown at the southern end of the parcel, probably representing the Pye's current residence. It should be noted, however, the methodology employed to create the highway maps (essentially driving roads and recording sites using odometer readings) was not conducive to the recordation of structures situated any significant distance off the state or county road. Consequently, the absence of structures on Encampment cannot be considered conclusive.

Ms. Pye has provided us with a copy of a 1957 plat of a portion of Encampment Plantation (Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyances, Plat Book L, page 22). When compared to Figure 6 it appears that while the northern and eastern boundaries have remained relatively stable, portions of the western edge have been sold off through time.

Recommendations

We have emphasized, at numerous points in this discussion, that additional historical research

is necessary. Historical research is always required for an intensive archaeological survey like that being contemplated by Charleston County. The S.C. SHPO's *Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Investigations* recognizes the significance of historical research commenting that:

research into historical records must be considered an integral part of any project. Such an effort can . . . help pinpoint known and potential areas of prehistoric and historic landuse. Investigators should locate relevant historic maps, plats, deeds, aerial photographs, soils maps, census records, and oral histories and compile a preliminary list of primary and secondary historic resources (S.C. State Historic Preservation Office n.d.:17).

This initial overview is of special assistance since it briefly recounts the "conventional" wisdom concerning the history of the tract, explores some of the contradictions, and outlines area of essential additional research.

Given the sensitivity of this particular tract, it appears essential that a complete chain of title be created, complete with references to plats, mortgages, and probates. This will be necessary to fully understand those who owned the tract and the parts they may have played in South Carolina history. The chain may need to be extended to include peripheral lines, in order to better understand land use history during the postbellum. Once owners have been identified it will be important to explore the agricultural census from 1850 through 1880 to determine the level of activity on the property during the late antebellum and early postbellum. For the postbellum it is also imperative that additional research be conducted on phosphate mining efforts, since these will have not only have a cultural impact on the property, but will also dramatically affect the ability to identify and recover some types of archaeological sites. As previously discussed, phosphate mining had a particular impact on the African-American population, and it is as important to document this postbellum way of life as it is to document slavery.

Perhaps the most difficult area of historical research will be the colonial period, especially as it relates to the Stono Rebellion and General Greene's use of the property. It seems unlikely that secondary source research will prove especially fruitful. We must further admit that even primary research may offer little additional information. In the case of the Stono Rebellion, Peter Wood has likely exhausted the relatively convenient primary sources. He has left us with the option of scouring plantation journals and diaries originating in this and neighboring plantations for entries which might provide some additional clues. This, at best, is a "long shot," requiring an extraordinary expenditure of labor with no guarantee of any reasonable return. It would be probably be relatively easy to identify the Skirving plantation (this may have already been accomplished by Ms. Pye). It is likely to be more difficult to determine that Greene's troops didn't establish additional camps and temporary fortifications elsewhere. Again it would be necessary to explore personal papers and records, plantation diaries, and perhaps British and military records.

SURVEY METHODS AND FINDINGS

On Monday, August 7, 1995 Ms. Natalie Adams and Dr. Michael Trinkley visited with the Pye's and examined a number of the sites in the immediate vicinity of Encampment Plantation. We also had the opportunity, at this time, to review extensive documentation concerning this particular project, including letters from the S.C. SHPO, the Army Corps, and written transcripts of several public meetings at which the heritage resources of the property were discussed.

Methods

Our field survey, at best, is a reconnaissance. We examined the general area of the previous S.C. SHPO metal detector survey, several of the Pyes' agricultural fields, and the vicinity of an African-American cemetery. No effort was made at any of the sites to conduct a systematic or intensive field survey. No shovel tests were excavated. And although we conducted a brief metal detector survey at the location of the previous S.C. SHPO study, we did not quantify "hits" in any manner, nor did we verify the "hits" through excavation. While this visit certainly is not adequate for any compliance purposes, the level of investigation at all of the sites was consistent with our goals of examining the archaeological resources present and obtaining a "feel" for the adjacent County property. It was also adequate for site recordation purposes, and it provided us with the background necessary to offer substantive management recommendations.

Findings

During the study, five archaeological sites were physically identified, visited, and recorded. In addition, we gathered information on possible additional sites in the immediate area.

Site **38CH1589** is situated in an abandoned or old field just off the Pye's property on land owned by Charleston County and apparently within

the boundary of the proposed borrow pit for the initial landfill operations. The central UTM coordinates are E558280, N3625650, and the site is about 5,000 feet northwest of the original Jacksonborough Road. At the time of this visit the field was moderately overgrown in weeds and brambles (Figure 8). There was evidence of previous cultivation, consisting of remnant furrows, and there was evidence that the field had been previously bush hogged, consisting of a dense mat of dead vegetation on the ground surface. The soils in the site area appeared to be relatively loose sandy loams and were identified by the soil survey as being dominated by moderately well-drained Charleston soils.

To the north and west of this site, situated on the edge of a sand ridge, there are swamp lands that are thought to be old rice fields. To the south are primarily woods, while to the west are additional cultivated fields. The topography appears to be relatively level in the site area, although the County's topographic map of the area, provided by Ms. Pye, appears to show the site to be on a slight slope. The ground apparently rises slightly to the south and west.

The site was initially pointed out to us by Ms. Pye, who reported that this was the location of the March 29, 1995, S.C. SHPO metal detector survey. Upon closer examination we identified a number of small holes, about 0.2 foot in depth and about 0.4 by 0.6 foot in size, which were consistent with those produced by excavating metal artifacts identified by metal detectors. In multiple cases we also observed small piles of adjacent soils, apparently representing the spoil from these excavations. In several cases, artifacts (ceramics, glass, and architectural remains) were present on top of this spoil. In addition, our pedestrian survey of the field also revealed a single pin flag, a portion of which read "TR 1." This is likely a reference to a metal detector survey transect as it was found adjacent to a small hole.



Figure 8. Natalie Adams using a metal detector to establish boundaries at 38CH1589. View to the south.



Figure 9. Field at 38CH1591 with Charleston County property in background. View to the north-northwest.

Ground surface visibility obscured much of the site, but the metal detector holes produced a small quantity of materials (which were not collected), including light green flat glass, "black" glass, kaolin pipe stems, undecorated creamware ceramics, and blue transfer printed pearlware ceramics. In addition, brick and shell-mortar were locally abundant. One partially intact, hand-made brick fragment was identified (measuring 4 by 2¾ inches).

The scatter of artifacts (including brick rubble) and the presence of metal detector holes, coupled with our brief metal detector reconnaissance suggests that the site measures at least 250 feet north-south by 200 feet east-west. No effort was made to establish a boundary on the wooded eastern edge.

The proximity of this site to the nearby northern and eastern swamps, the topographic setting on a sandy point encompassed by swamp, and the distance from the Jacksonborough road are all consistent with this depiction of the "Haine" settlement shown by the 1826 Mills' Atlas. In addition, the artifacts, with a late eighteenth and early nineteenth century date are also consistent with the early nineteenth century Hayne ownership of the property. Although additional archaeological study is certainly required, we are inclined to suggest that this site may represent the early antebellum homesite of Robert Young Hayne. We recommend that the site be considered, pending additional historical and archaeological research as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38CH1590 is situated in a heavily wooded area just north of the Pye's cultivated fields on property owned by Westvaco Timber. The central UTM coordinates are E558000, N3625700. The site is the location of what appears to be an African American cemetery and it is shown on the 7.5' Jacksonboro USGS map. At the time of our visit vegetation was very dense, hindering a complete examination. In spite of this we were able to identify at least two areas of multiple grave depressions, as well as one grave, for Mary Simmions (1882-1933), marked with a head and foot stone. We estimate that the cemetery measures approximately 200 feet in diameter,

although no clear boundaries were determined. We have not been able to locate a death record for Mary Simmions (or Simmons) in the DHEC death records filed at the S.C. Department of Archives and History.

Ms. Pye reports that there are at least three additional marked graves, which we were not able to relocate during this brief investigation. She also reports that when the cemetery was first visited there were goods marking several graves, although the number appears to have declined sharply over the past year, and during our reconnaissance we found no evidence of grave goods. The removal of grave goods is a common problem as individuals unknowingly pick items up, intentionally remove items as collectibles, and intentionally seek to reduce the visibility of the cemetery.

At least one small cedar tree was observed during this reconnaissance, suggesting that there may be intentionally planted vegetation associated with the cemetery. It is not uncommon for African-Americans to plant a number of spiritually significant plants in cemeteries. It would be useful to examine this cemetery for carefully for additional evidence of plantings.

This cemetery is situated in an area of poorly drained Youngs soils downslope from the higher, sandy fields to the south. The topographic map suggests that this is a natural drainageway from the higher elevations northwesterly to the rice fields.

Based on this very limited reconnaissance we recommend this site as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places for the bioarchaeological information it contains. In addition, the site is likely significant for the information it can contribute on African-American mortuary customs, such as grave offerings, vegetative plantings, grave orientations, cemetery landscape, and coffin hardware. In addition to the site's potential significance as a heritage resource, we must also point out that it is protected by South Carolina Code of Laws, §16-17-600, et. seq., relating to cemeteries and human graves. This law makes it a felony to destroy, damage, or desecrate human remains; a

misdeed to vandalize or desecrate a grave, graveyard, or place where human remains are buried; a misdeed to vandalize, injure, or remove a gravestone or other memorial; a misdeed to obliterate, vandalize, or desecrate a cemetery or graveyard; and a misdeed to destroy or injure plants, trees, shrubs, or other items associated with a "repository for human remains."

It appears, based on our admittedly limited understanding of the County's proposal to pump large quantities of water across this cemetery using the natural topography for drainage, that the action may seriously damage the integrity of the cemetery. There is the potential for the additional water to alter soil chemistry, possibly affecting the bioarchaeological condition of the remains. There is potential for the additional water to affect the preservation of materials such as coffin hardware and wood associated with coffins. There is the potential for the water flow, through sheet erosion, to affect the topography of the cemetery. The water may also affect the condition and preservation of the stone monuments. While we are not horticulturalists, it seems reasonable that the addition of over 100,000 gallons of water per hour to the soil might affect the site vegetation. Consequently, it is conceivable that (1) the site's archaeological potential may be affected and (2) that the County's proposed actions may violate South Carolina's Code of Laws. We strongly recommend that this matter be reviewed by competent legal counsel.

Site **38CH1591** consists of a scatter of prehistoric and historic materials in a field on the Pye's property immediately adjacent to the County's proposed landfill site. The central UTM coordinates are E558040, N3625550. The site area, at the time of the survey, was freshly cultivated, although surface visibility was limited by a lack of recent rainfall (Figure 9). The soils in this area are sandy loams of the Charleston Series, consistent with those found to the west at 38CH1589.

The prehistoric materials include two plain sherds (possibly Early to Middle Woodland Deptford series pottery), two flakes of coastal plain chert, the basal fragment of a Small Savannah River Stemmed projectile point made of coastal plain chert, and one Caraway triangular projectile

point. These items appeared (based on this very limited survey) to be concentrated primarily along the eastern edge of the site, adjacent to the windrow and old road separating the Pye's property from that of Charleston County. The historic materials recovered included four "black" glass fragments, all characteristic of ale or wine bottles of the nineteenth century and one kaoline pipestem fragment. These items seemed to be more diffusely scattered across the site.

The site area seems to measure around 200 feet north-south and to extend outward into the field (i.e., to the west from the eastern field edge) about 200 feet. Although it is likely that the site extends through the windrow and into the field to the east this was not explored during our reconnaissance study. Such an examination would require either that the County's fields be disced to permit better visibility or, alternatively, that intensive shovel testing be undertaken.

Based on the limited information available concerning this site we cannot offer any recommendation, other than that additional investigations are necessary.

Site **38CH1592** consists of a scatter of historic artifacts and the presence of in situ brick piers associated with the Pye's residence. The central UTM coordinates are E557850, N3625230 and the site is found in an area which is either open or in low yard grass. The soils are well-drained Wagram sandy loams and artifacts were collected from small open areas or from the dripline around the extant house.

Two brick piers were observed just below the existing ground level on the western side of the Pye's house (Figure 10). These may relate to an earlier structure which, according to tradition, burned. Architectural debris thought to be associated with this original structure can be seen as mounds in the woods on the northwestern edge of the grassed yard. The one pier which was most clearly defined seems to be consistent with a frame structure. The bricks are consistent with those associated with at least late nineteenth century sites.

The artifacts associated with the site, based on materials collected by the Pye's from their yard,

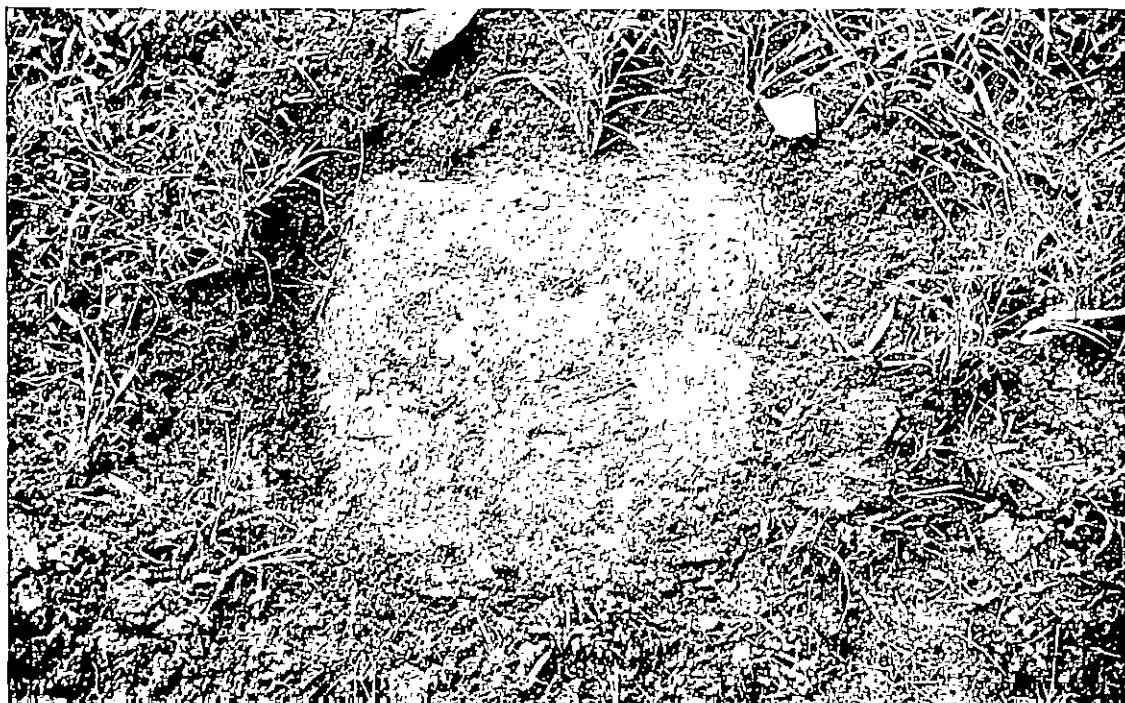


Figure 10. Pier identified at 38CH1592, roughly cleaned.



Figure 11. Oak allee at 38CH1592, showing alignment, size of oaks, and extant house. View to the north.

appear to be primarily whitewares (many blue transfer printed specimens) and bottle glass. During this survey we collected four cut nail fragments, four unidentifiable nail fragments, one "black" glass fragment, three fragments of burnt glass, two fragments of ginger beer bottle, six plain whiteware ceramics, one sponge decorated whiteware ceramic, and one kettle fragment. These items suggest a late antebellum or early postbellum date range. For example, the cut nails were first manufactured in the late 1830s and continue to be used today. The ginger beer bottle ware dates as early as about 1820 and continues into the early 1900s. The whiteware ceramics may date as early as about 1813, but are still produced today. The one fragment of sponge decorated whiteware might have been manufactured between 1836 and as late as 1870. The materials were recovered from an area measuring, minimally, 200 feet in diameter.

Curiously, only one item has been recovered from this site which might be considered "early." During rehabilitation efforts the Pye's unearthed a utensil fragment which consists of the shank and a portion of the bowl of what today would be considered a "table" spoon. Although the bowl is largely missing, the remnant portion suggests an oval form, post-dating the seventeenth century. The drop present on the underside of the bowl is broad. The handle shape has a tipped fiddle shape post-dates about 1740. The handle also evidences squared shoulders. These projections above the bowl on the handle are often thought to date from the third quarter of the eighteenth century on. There is also a short midrib on the back of the handle. On the whole, the spoon appears to date from the eighteenth century. On the back of the handle are a series of five marks. One is the silversmith's mark, roman "M.C." in a rectangle. Mark Cripps, a London silversmith is documented to have used his initials in a small rectangular punch on a 1767 piece (MacDonald-Taylor 1962:88). The other three provide considerably more detail. The first is a "hall" or "town" mark, a Leopard's head, for London, the location of the assay office. This is followed by a "standard" mark, a lion walking to the left, which indicates that the silver is of sterling quality and most likely post-dates 1719. The third and final mark is the annual date letter. Each assay office allocated its own specific letter for each year. The letter on the spoon indicates a 1756 date (Belden

1980; Noël Hume 1978; Miller and Miller 1988).

While it appears that the spoon recovered from this site dates from the second half of the eighteenth century based on its marks, as well as its form, it is the only early eighteenth century item observed in the collection. Everything else has a mid to late nineteenth century appearance. The only exception to this is the oak allee which appears to lead up to the site (Figure 11). Mr. P.O. Mead, of Mead's Tree Service, dated the trees from 180 to 260 years in age, based on their dbh (diameter breast height, which ranges from 50 to 85 inches). While imprecise, this age range suggests that the trees may have been planted between 1815 and 1735. Although considerably more work is required, it is possible that this site is not, as previously thought, the Hayne plantation settlement, but rather dates from the late antebellum or early postbellum ownership of perhaps the Kings. It was not uncommon for plantation settlements to move away from the swamp edge as the significance of the swamp "miasma" became better understood in the late antebellum.

This site is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The presence of intact architectural remains and the large quantity of artifacts associated with the site suggest that the site is well preserved. If, as we have suggested, there is a movement of the Encampment settlement away from the rice fields, this site (as well as 38CH1589) become especially important since they allow us to examine the plantation and the associated changes across time.

Site **38CH1593** is a scatter of historic materials in a cultivated field north of site 38CH1592. At the time of this survey the field was in corn and surface collection conditions were limited. The Pye's however, have a relatively large collection of materials from this site and this allowed inspection of a more representative collection.

The central UTM coordinates are E557830, N3625320. The soils were of the relatively light and sandy Wagram series. Materials were found along the edge of the field, by the dirt farm road, for a distance of about 200 feet north-south.

Observed remains included several brick fragments. Recovered materials include one undecorated whiteware and one annular whiteware. The Pye's collection includes a large quantity of annular whitewares, consistent with the two ceramics collected during this visit. The materials are of the same age as those collected from 38CH1592, although the decorative motif is typically considered to be of a lower status and is often associated with slave settlements. This suggests that 38CH1593 may be a slave row situated behind (i.e., north of) the main settlement.

Although we had the opportunity to discern little about this site, its seeming association with 38CH1592 and its possible function as a slave settlement causes us to recommend it as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Although dating from the late antebellum, this site may be able to provide information on the lives of slaves at a plantation on the verge of exhaustion. We would presume that as the economic viability of a plantation declined, so too did the owner's care and attention toward his slaves, yet this is untested. We know relatively little about how the owner's fortunes affected the lives of his slaves.

Reported Sites

In addition to these five sites which were actually visited, we were also told of several more in the immediate area. There are several other scatters of historic remains reported by the Pyes to be in their fields. Of even greater interest, a nearby property owner — Mr. Garvin — reports growing up in the area. He remembers that there were two structures standing in the field currently proposed to be used as a borrow pit by the County, both of which were torn down in the 1940s. These likely represent tenant farmsteads. He also recalls his father telling him of a "row of houses" to the north side of the rice fields, also on County property. These may represent a remnant of a slave settlement, or may represent postbellum housing for black phosphate workers. His own dwelling as a child was to the west of the extant plantation house, on the Pye's property and Mr. Garvin recalls that during the late 1930s there were a number of different buildings scattered around on the property.

This information emphasizes the complexity of the Encampment tract and seems to confirm what we already expected — that the plantation will present an extraordinary range of occupation spanning the prehistoric and historic periods. It would be a mistake to oversimplify the diachronic aspect of the plantation by viewing it in a synchronic fashion.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This brief reconnaissance has substantively fulfilled the initially outlined goals. We have had the opportunity to explore at least some of the heritage resources present on the Encampment tract. Five archaeological sites (38CH1589 through 38CH1593) have been recorded with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, including one on the County's proposed landfill site, one on property belonging to Westvaco, and three on property owned by the Pye's. These sites represent a range of temporal and cultural associations, including prehistoric material dating as early as about A.D. 500, historic remains from the last quarter of the eighteenth through the first quarter of the nineteenth century, historic remains from the late antebellum or early postbellum, and a cemetery dating from at least the early twentieth century (and likely originating in at least the early postbellum, if not antebellum). The sites and materials recovered represent the remains of Native Americans, African-Americans, and Euro-Americans. At least four of these sites have been recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. There are also accounts of additional sites on Encampment (taken to include the property owned by the Pyes and the County).

We had the opportunity to examine the actual layout of at least a small portion of the County property, paying special attention to the site initially found by representatives of the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office. We also had the opportunity to examine the natural topography related to the African-American cemetery and to determine that it might be jeopardized by the pumping of water across the natural lay of the land.

We spent several hours exploring the documents associated with this project and comparing the information available to our own findings and observations. It was helpful, to us at least, to associate the sites we identified with

specific project maps, letters from various agencies, and the general status of compliance efforts.

Finally, we believe that we were able to gather sufficient data to offer at least preliminary heritage resource planning recommendations. It would be irresponsible to do other than emphasize that these must be viewed as preliminary. As more information is obtained concerning these, and other resources present on the tract it will be possible, even essential, to re-evaluate these recommendations. Further, it is important for us to stress also that these recommendations are offered as our best professional judgement. They are not offered as legal recommendations or observations. Neither are they offered as representing any regulatory authority. Chicora Foundation has no special authority, or commission, to offer judgements on compliance procedures or efforts. On the other hand, given that these recommendations are offered by professionals with combined experience and expertise of nearly 40 years, we believe that they are valid and worthy of due consideration.

There seems to be no evidence of unusual damage to the tract. It has not, for example, been completely mined for phosphate. It has not, as yet, been used as a landfill. It evidences no unusually deep plowing history (although we have not verified surface observations and oral history through excavations). There is no indication that the site has been frequented by looters or metal detector enthusiasts. In sum, we see no immediate indication that the archaeological integrity of the tract has been compromised.

There are ample historical resources available to conduct at least minimal historical research. While we would not wish to have this interpreted as implying that sites absent historical records are worthless, we do believe that at least some minimal historical background helps in the process of site identification and assessment.

There are a range of archaeological resources, allowing a broad spectrum of archaeological research questions to be addressed. These minimally include plantation settlement during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, postbellum phosphate works, and perhaps twentieth century tenancy. Of special interest is the possibility that Encampment contains early and late plantation settlements. At least one prehistoric site has been encountered and it seems likely, based on our knowledge of similar localities, that other Native American sites will be identified.

In sum, it is our opinion that the Encampment Plantation has exceptional archaeological potential.

Our first recommendation, therefore, is relatively general. We believe that *the plantation tract, if at all possible, deserves long-term preservation*. South Carolina's heritage resources are being destroyed at an alarming rate. And while new archaeological sites representing our own society are being created daily, there are no "new" sites being created by "yesterday's" society. In this sense archaeological resources are more fragile, and non-renewable, than most any other environmental resource. Trees can be replanted and endangered species, with proper breeding, can be re-established. Archaeological sites, however, can never be re-created once destroyed. Preservation is always the preferred option. "Banking" sites for future generations may have a wide range of positive side-benefits -- providing open space for the public, offering protected land for wildlife habitats, and even reducing the demands on public agencies for infrastructure.

If preservation is not possible, then our second recommendation is that *the property deserves very careful professional archaeological investigation*. In compliance terms this means that the tract deserves, first, an intensive archaeological survey meeting or exceeding the *Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Investigations* established by the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office and second, an intensive evaluation of the historic documents. We caution all of the parties involved that the S.C. SHPO investigation, while entirely appropriate for the determination that archaeological resources are present, is not a thorough archaeological survey. In

spite of letters which we have seen referring to testing, it is our professional opinion that it is imperative to obtain sound survey data for the project area. Our brief reconnaissance has demonstrated the possible existence of other sites on the County's portion of Encampment through both field survey and informant history. It would be premature to focus attention on one site, or a perhaps even a portion of one site, without fully understanding the complexity of the entire property.

Following from this, our third recommendation is that *the heritage resources would be best served by investigation of the entire Encampment tract owned by the County*. Piecemealing the survey and historical research by first considering the 20 acre borrow pit site, then latter considering the remainder of 600+ acre landfill site, and perhaps at some point integrating information from those parcels not owned by the county, might result in the assessment of sites in a vacuum. For example, we suggest the possibility that 38CH1589 is the original plantation settlement which, in the late antebellum, moved to 38CH1592. Assessing either site, without knowledge of the other, would provide only a partial view and understanding of the resources. Although this is done, by necessity, in compliance research, in this particular situation it does not appear necessary to piecemeal the research. There is good reason to believe that by considering the entire tract at one time it would be easier to evaluate potentially repetitive sites, such as tenant settlements and possibly even phosphate mining settlements. Being able to examine the entire universe on the tract, rather than only a limited number at a time might help ensure that those most worthy of study could be identified.

Our fourth recommendation is that *the archaeological study should be conducted as soon as possible*. Compliance with historic preservation laws can be time consuming. It takes time to select a consultant, conduct the survey, prepare the report, have the S.C. SHPO review the report, potentially conduct testing if further evaluation is necessary, prepare that report, have it reviewed by the S.C. SHPO, consult with the federal agencies involved, prepare a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) if eligible sites are identified, have the MOA

approved by the lead federal agency and the Advisory Council, and, if necessary, conduct data recovery excavations, prepare that report, and have it reviewed by the MOA parties. It is our experience, however, that these studies can be conducted in a timely manner as long as archaeology is integrated into the overall planning process. It is only when archaeological research is postponed to the end of the review process that projects are delayed.

Our fifth recommendation is that *the County carefully re-evaluate funding for the archaeological studies*. There appears to be some confusion regarding the costs of this type of work. While it is not our recommendation that the 20 acre borrow pit area be surveyed independently from the entire Encampment tract, an intensive archaeological survey of this area, meeting the minimal requirements of the S.C. SHPO would require less than \$5,000. An intensive survey of the entire 646.9 acre tract would likely cost *less* than \$15,000. It is meaningless to offer any estimates of data recovery costs prior to the intensive survey and assessment of the identified sites since it is only with this data in-hand that reasonable, and defensible, projections can be made.

There are also a series of recommendations which are more specific and which have been previously mentioned. The S.C. SHPO's collection of materials from 38CH1589 is a potentially significant collection which will certainly be of use to future researchers at Encampment and other eighteenth century settlements. Consequently, *we encourage their curation, along with the associated field notes, so they will be available and preserved*. In addition, we are particularly concerned with the potential treatment of the African American cemetery identified as 38CH1590. It is still difficult to believe that the plans call for the open discharge of over 100,000 gallons of water per hour across this cemetery. Such action would almost certainly impact the site. Consequently, *we encourage the County to re-evaluate the proposal to discharge water across the cemetery in order to avoid both bioarchaeological and legal problems*.

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APPENDIX 1.
HISTORIC SURVEY INFORMATION FOR
ENCAMPMENT PLANTATION



IDENTIFICATION

1. Control Number U/ 19 / 0000 / 2480734 00 2. NR Microfiche index # _____
county census designated place site #
3. Historic name(s): Encampment Plantation, House
4. Common name: _____
5. Address/location: 8864 Highway 17
City: Parkers Ferry Vicinity of: Adams Run County: Charleston TMS: 50-0-0-19
6. Ownership: private (1) city (2) county (3) state (4) federal (5) 9. Current use(s): single dwelling (1) multi dwelling (2)
7. Category: building (1) site (2) structure (3) object (4) commercial (3) other (0)
8. Historic use(s): single dwelling (1) multi dwelling (2) commercial (3) 10. Potential: NR(1) NR historic district (2) archaeological (3)
other (0)
11. Status/date: listed individually in National Register / / / / name _____
____ listed as part of NR historic district / / / / Name of district _____
____ contributing ____ non-contributing
____ listed individually National Historic Landmark / / / /
____ determined eligible—owner objection / / / /
____ determined NOT eligible / / / /
____ deferred by review board / / / /
____ rejected by Washington / / / /
____ pending federal nomination / / / /
____ completed Preliminary Information Sheet (PIS) / / / /
____ part of NHL district / / / /
____ DOE process / / / /
____ rejected by review board / / / /
____ removed from NR / / / /
____ removed from survey / / / /
____ demolished / / / /
____ nomination on file/never processed / / / /

12. Number of contributing properties: _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: When other (0) is chosen, enter data on reverse side under category 20 or 21.

13. Construction Date 1930s 14. Alteration Date _____ 15. Architectural style or influence _____

16. Commercial Form — circle appropriate response(s)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A) 2-part commercial block | D) stacked vertical block | G) temple front | J) Central block w/wings |
| B) 1-part commercial block | E) 2-part vertical block | H) vault | K) arcaded block |
| C) enframed window wall | F) 3-part vertical block | I) enframed block | O) other |

17. DESCRIPTION: Select as many responses as appropriate.

A) HISTORIC CORE SHAPE

- rectangular (1)
square (2)
L (3)
T (4)
U (5)
H (6)
octagonal (7)
irregular (8)
other (0)

B) STORIES

- 1 story (1)
1 1/2 stories (2)
2 stories (3)
2 1/2 stories (4)
3 stories (5)
other (0)

C) PORCH HEIGHT

- 1 story (1)
1 story w/ deck (2)
2 or more stories (3)
2 or more with tiers (4)
roofed balcony over 1 story
hip/shed (5)
other (0)

D) ROOF SHAPE

- gable (end to front) (1)
gable (lateral) (2)
hip (3)
cross gable (4)
pyramidal (5)
flat (6)
truncated hip (7)
gambrel (8)
mansard (9)
salt box (10)
jerkinhead (11)
gable-on-hip (12)
mono-pitch (14)
not visible (15)
other (0)

E) PORCH WIDTH

- entrance bay only (1)
over 1 bay, less than full
facade (2)
full facade (3)
facade & left elevation (4)
facade & right elevation (5)
facade & both elevations (6)
other (0)

F) PORCH ROOF SHAPE

- shed (1)
hip (2)
gable (3)
pedimented gable (4)
flat (5)
engaged (6)
partially engaged (7)
gable-on-hip or shed (8)
engaged porte cochere (9)
other (0)

G) NUMBER OF CHIMNEYS

- exterior (1)
interior end (2)
interior (3)
central (4)
flue (5)
double shouldered (6)
not visible (7)
other (0)

H) WINDOWS

- single (1)
double (2)
tripartite (3)
grouped (4)
decorative (5)
display (6)
other (0)

I) PANE CONFIGURATION

- tracery (1)
Queen Anne block-glass (2)
Prairie/bungalow/craftsman
geometric (3)
not visible (4)
other (0)
6/6/1

J) DOORS

- single (1)
double (2)
transom (3)
fanlight (4)
sidelights (5)
other (0)

K) CONSTRUCTION METHOD

masonry (1)
 frame (2)
 log (3)
 steel (4)
 other (0)

L) EXTERIOR WALLS

weatherboard (1)
 beaded weatherboard (2)
 shiplap (3)
 flushboard (4)
 wood shingle (5)
 stucco (6)
 tabby (7)
 brick (8)
 brick veneer (9)
 stone veneer (10)
 cast-stone (11)
 marble (12)
 asphalt roll (13)
 synthetic siding (14)
 asbestos shingle (15)
 pigmented structural
 glass (16)
 other (0)

M) PORCH DETAILS

chamfered posts (1)
 turned posts (2)
 supports on pedestals (3)
 columns (4)
 posts (5)
 pier (6)
 pillar (7)
 freestanding posts (8)
 balustrade (9)
 apron wall (10)
 turned balusters (11)
 decorative sawn balusters (12)
 slat balusters (13)
 other sawn/turned work (14)
 insect screening (15)
 porte cochere (16)
 other (0)

N) CHIMNEY MATERIAL

brick (1)
 stuccoed brick (2)
 stone (3)
 brick & stone (4)
 other (0)

O) ROOF MATERIAL

composition shingle (1)
 pressed metal shingle (2)
 wood shingle (3)
 slate (4)
 raised seam metal (5)
 other metal (6)
 rolled roofing (7)
 not visible (8)
 tile (9)
 other (0)

P) FOUNDATION

not visible (1)
 brick pier (2)
 brick pier with fill (3)
 brick (4)
 stuccoed masonry (5)
 stone pier (6)
 stone (7)
 concrete block (8)
 slab construction (9)
 basement (10)
 raised basement (11)
 other (0)

Q) DECORATIVE ELEMENT MATERIAL

cast iron (1)
 pressed metal (2)
 terra cotta (3)
 granite (4)
 marble (5)
 cast stone (6)
 brick (7)
 wood (8)
 pigmented glass (9)
 stone (10)
 stucco (11)
 other (0)

R) INTERIOR FEATURES (list)**18. HISTORIC OUTBUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:**

none (1)
 none visible (2)
 garage (3)
 garage w/living area (4)
 shed (5)
 kitchen (6)

tenant house (7)
 other house (8)
 office (9)
 barn (10)
 tobacco barn (11)
 dairy (12)

crib (13)
 smokehouse (14)
 slave house (15)
 privy (16)
 well (17)
 springhouse (18)

store (19)
 windmill (20)
 chicken coop (21)
 silo (22)
 washhouse (23)
 root cellar (24)
 other (0)

19. SURROUNDINGS: residential (1) residential/commercial (2) commercial (3) rural (4) rural community (5) industrial (6) other (0)

20. ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE COMMENTS: Small lateral gable projection at left elevation.

21. ALTERATIONS M: piers appear to be ca. 1960 alteration.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

22. Theme(s): _____ 23. Period(s): _____ 24. Important persons: _____

25. Architect(s): _____ Source: _____

26. Builder(s): _____ Source: _____

27. Historical data The name Encampment Plantation is said to have been given to this property after 1792, when American forces camped here as they guarded the road from Charleston to Jacksonboro Ferry while the South Carolina General Assembly met at Jacksonboro.

28. Informant/Bibliography John H. Boineau, interview 22 April 1992.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

29. Quadrangle name: Jacksonboro 30. Photographs print (1) slides (2) negatives (3)

31. Other documentation: survey back-up files (1) National Register files (2) tax act files (3) grant files (4) state historical marker files (5) environmental review files (6) HABS/HAER (7) SCIAA (8) other (0) _____

32. Recorder name/firm Preservation Consultants/3F 33. Date recorded 6/23/92

South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form

CONTINUATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Control Number U/ 19 0000 2480734 00
county census designated place site #

Continuation:

- 18: barn directly to rear (north) of house: front gable main core with row of stalls in shed extension at right elevation. Tenant house: .2 mile south of house, at east side of oak avenue: ca. 1930, three bay wide shiplap residence with lateral gable roof, shed portico at entry.

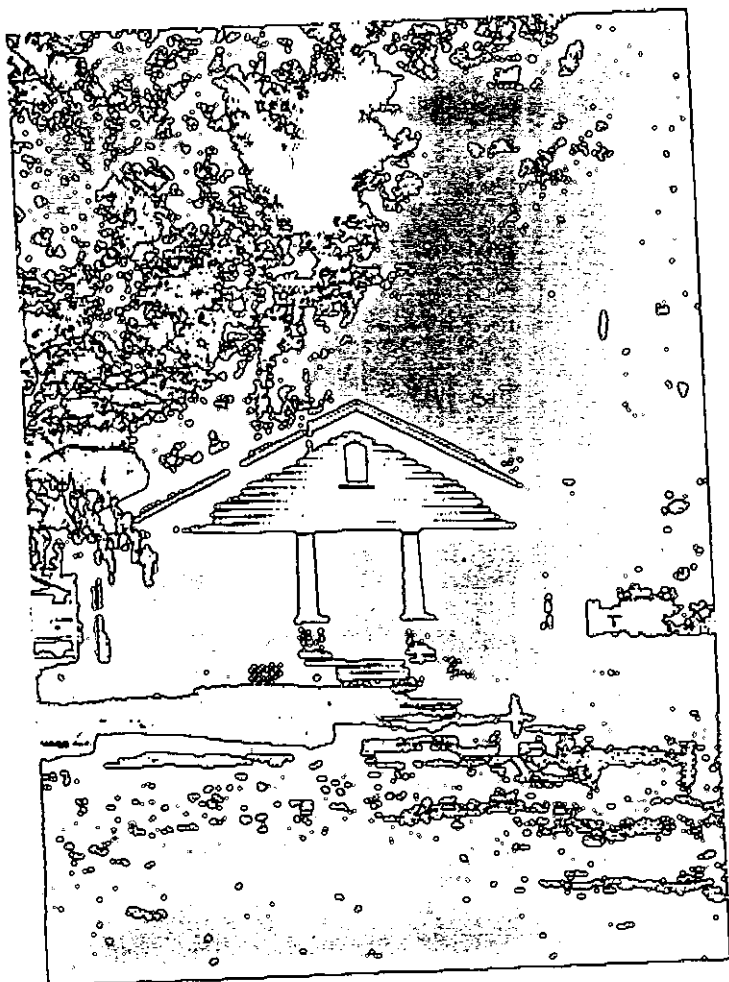


Photo #	Photo Index #	View of	N, S, E, W
1		Facade & Left	S, W

Date Taken/Recorded by: Preservation Consultants, sf/ 6/23/92

South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form
State Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 11669 • Columbia • SC • 29211 • (803) 734-8609

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. Control Number U/ 19 / 0000 / 2480734 / 01 2. NR Microfiche Index # _____
3. Historic name(s): county census designated place site #
Encampment Plantation, Oak Avenue and Cemetery
4. Common name: _____
5. Address/location: 8864 Highway 17
- City: Parkers Ferry Vicinity of: Adams Run County: Charleston TMS: 50-0-0-19
6. Ownership: private (1) city (2) county (3) state (4) federal (5) 9. Current use(s): single dwelling (1) multi dwelling (2)
 7. Category: building (1) site (2) structure (3) object (4) commercial (3) other (0)
8. Historic use(s): single dwelling (1) multi dwelling (2) commercial (3) 10. Potential: NR(1) NR historic district (2) archaeological (3)
 other (0)
11. Status/date: listed individually in National Register / / name _____
 listed as part of NR historic district / / Name of district _____
 contributing non-contributing
 listed individually National Historic Landmark / /
 determined eligible—owner objection / /
 determined NOT eligible / /
 deferred by review board / /
 rejected by Washington / /
 pending federal nomination / /
 completed Preliminary Information Sheet (PIS) / /
- part of NHL district / /
 DOE process / /
 rejected by review board / /
 removed from NR / /
 removed from survey / /
 demolished / /
 nomination on file/never processed / /

12. Number of contributing properties: _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: When other (0) is chosen, enter data on reverse side under category 20 or 21.

13. Construction Date 1825c 14. Alteration Date _____ 15. Architectural style or influence _____

16. Commercial Form — circle appropriate response(s)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A) 2-part commercial block | D) stacked vertical block | G) temple front | J) Central block w/wings |
| B) 1-part commercial block | E) 2-part vertical block | H) vault | K) arched block |
| C) enframed window wall | F) 3-part vertical block | I) enframed block | O) other |

17. DESCRIPTION: Select as many responses as appropriate.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| A) HISTORIC CORE SHAPE
rectangular (1)
square (2)
L (3)
T (4)
U (5)
H (6)
octagonal (7)
irregular (8)
other (0) | D) ROOF SHAPE
gable (end to front) (1)
gable (lateral) (2)
hip (3)
cross gable (4)
pyramidal (5)
flat (6)
truncated hip (7)
gambrel (8)
mansard (9)
salt box (10)
jerkinhead (11)
gable-on-hip (12)
mono-pitch (14)
not visible (15)
other (0) | F) PORCH ROOF SHAPE
shed (1)
hip (2)
gable (3)
pedimented gable (4)
flat (5)
engaged (6)
partially engaged (7)
gable-on-hip or shed (8)
engaged porte cochere (9)
other (0) | H) WINDOWS
single (1)
double (2)
tripartite (3)
grouped (4)
decorative (5)
display (6)
other (0) |
| B) STORIES
1 story (1)
1 1/2 stories (2)
2 stories (3)
2 1/2 stories (4)
3 stories (5)
other (0) | E) PORCH WIDTH
entrance bay only (1)
over 1 bay, less than full facade (2)
full facade (3)
facade & left elevation (4)
facade & right elevation (5)
facade & both elevations (6)
other (0) | G) NUMBER OF CHIMNEYS
exterior (1)
interior end (2)
interior (3)
central (4)
flue (5)
double shouldered (6)
not visible (7)
other (0) | I) PANE CONFIGURATION
traceried (1)
Queen Anne block-glass (2)
Prairie/bungalow/craftsman geometric (3)
not visible (4)
other (0)
_____ |
| C) PORCH HEIGHT
1 story (1)
1 story w/deck (2)
2 or more stories (3)
2 or more with tiers (4)
roofed balcony over 1 story hip/shed (5)
other (0) | | | J) DOORS
single (1)
double (2)
transom (3)
fanlight (4)
sidelights (5)
other (0) |

K) CONSTRUCTION METHOD

masonry (1)
 frame (2)
 log (3)
 steel (4)
 other (0)

L) EXTERIOR WALLS

weatherboard (1)
 beaded weatherboard (2)
 shiplap (3)
 flushboard (4)
 wood shingle (5)
 stucco (6)
 tabby (7)
 brick (8)
 brick veneer (9)
 stone veneer (10)
 cast-stone (11)
 marble (12)
 asphalt roll (13)
 synthetic siding (14)
 asbestos shingle (15)
 pigmented structural glass (16)
 other (0)

M) PORCH DETAILS

chanfered posts (1)
 turned posts (2)
 supports on pedestals (3)
 columns (4)
 posts (5)
 piers (6)
 pillars (7)
 freestanding posts (8)
 balustrade (9)
 apron wall (10)
 turned balusters (11)
 decorative sawn balusters (12)
 slat balusters (13)
 other sawn/turned work (14)
 insect screening (15)
 porte cochere (16)
 other (0)

N) CHIMNEY MATERIAL

brick (1)
 stuccoed brick (2)
 stone (3)
 brick & stone (4)
 other (0)

O) ROOF MATERIAL

composition shingle (1)
 pressed metal shingle (2)
 wood shingle (3)
 slate (4)
 raised seam metal (5)
 other metal (6)
 rolled roofing (7)
 not visible (8)
 tile (9)
 other (0)

P) FOUNDATION

not visible (1)
 brick pier (2)
 brick pier with fill (3)
 brick (4)
 stuccoed masonry (5)
 stone pier (6)
 stone (7)
 concrete block (8)
 slab construction (9)
 basement (10)
 raised basement (11)
 other (0)

Q) DECORATIVE ELEMENT MATERIAL

cast iron (1)
 pressed metal (2)
 terra cotta (3)
 granite (4)
 marble (5)
 cast stone (6)
 brick (7)
 wood (8)
 pigmented glass (9)
 stone (10)
 stucco (11)
 other (0)

R) INTERIOR FEATURES (list)**18. HISTORIC OUTBUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:**

none (1)
 none visible (2)
 garage (3)
 garage w/living area (4)
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tenant house (7)
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 tobacco barn (11)
 dairy (12)

crib (13)
 smokehouse (14)
 slave house (15)
 privy (16)
 well (17)
 springhouse (18)

store (19)
 windmill (20)
 chicken coop (21)
 silo (22)
 washhouse (23)
 root cellar (24)
 other (0)

19. SURROUNDINGS: residential (1) residential/commercial (2) commercial (3) rural (4) rural community (5) industrial (6) other (0)

20. ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE COMMENTS: Approximately 2/10 mile long double line of live oak trees leading to ca. 1930 house. Cemetery not accessible; about 4 mile north of house at the edge of Caw Caw Swamp.

21. ALTERATIONS**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

22. Theme(s): _____ **23. Period(s):** _____ **24. Important persons:** _____

25. Architect(s): _____ **Source:** _____

26. Builder(s): _____ **Source:** _____

27. Historical data Robert Mills' Atlas of 1826 shows a residence "Haine" [Hayne?] at approximately this location. Encampment and the adjacent Battlefield Plantation have been historically owned by the Fox family; in 1899 1000+ acres of Battlefield were leased to a phosphate mining company.

28. Informant/Bibliography Mills Atlas, Colleton District; Kollock's Property Map, 1932-34; "Battlefield Plantation," (undated MS, BCD Council of Governments files)

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

29. Quadrangle name: Jacksonboro **30. Photographs:** print (1) slides (2) negatives (3)

31. Other documentation: survey back-up files (1) National Register files (2) tax act files (3) grant files (4) state historical marker files (5) environmental review files (6) HABS/HAER (7) SCIAA (8) other (0) # _____

32. Recorder name/firm Preservation Consultants/JSF **33. Date recorded** 6/23/92

South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form
CONTINUATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Control Number U/ 19 / 0000 / 2480734 . 01
county census designated place site #

Continuation:

8 & 9: other: oak avenue; cemetery.



Photo #	Photo Index #	View of	N, S, E, W
1		Oak Allee, Facing South	

Date Taken/Recorded by: Preservation Consultants, sf/ 6/23/92